



MSB 2/0059-01

ACC. 1987-013 (2)

Gum Tragacanth

Slippery elm

Wholesale of Hip & Hips

Black oil & Hips

8 3 mucilage Liquorice

12 3 a Purgative

2 3 a Wine

why dose a Table of food

Diet

Most of animals composed of fibrous

Stomach

vegetable elements

On diet considerable relation to nutritive value

Animal food

beef, pork & mutton

pork, beef, lamb & fish not easy of digestion

Vegetable food

nutritive

which are not water are best

Wheat, rye, rice, potatoes, & ~~beans~~ ^{oats} these

these nutritive

Wheat is one of the best nourishing

of all the food of man

Wheat is of low diet

Wheat, rye, rice, potatoes, & starch Arrowroot

Wheat, rye, rice, potatoes, & starch Arrowroot

Wheat, rye, rice, potatoes, & starch Arrowroot

Wheat, rye, rice, potatoes, & starch Arrowroot

Wheat, rye, rice, potatoes, & starch Arrowroot

Wheat, rye, rice, potatoes, & starch Arrowroot

Materia Medica & Therapeutics

Chapter 1. March 3rd 1835

Observations on the General Modes of Action of Medicines

The doctrines which prevail on this subject resolve themselves into 2 following positions

1. All medicines act primarily on the solids, their impression being conveyed throughout the system by the agency of Lymphatics
2. Medicines are absorbed into the circulation & act on the system through mediums of blood = Act both ways

Chapter 2nd

A. Medicines that act specifically on the Intestinal canal or upon morbific matters lodged in it

1. Medicines that Excite Discharge from ^{Intestinal} ~~Alimentary~~ Canal

Emetics

An emetic is a substance which excites vomiting by a specific impression on Stomach independent of mere distention from quantity or of nauseous taste or smell
^{mechanism} The stomach contracts; its peristaltic action is inverted, the diaphragm & abdominal muscles are brought into action & thus by their combined agency Emission is produced

6 How do emetics excite action of stomach & muscles concerned in the process of vomiting

Sensation of nausea is the immediate & necessary result of the diminished & peculiar excitement of the brain referred to
Stomach

Absorption is increased by an enfeebled state of the circulation
The reduction of diffused fluids may be further increased by diminished exhalations

1 In prescribing emetics ^{attention should be paid to fol circumstances} ~~attention~~ they should be given in frequent & divided doses unless an urgent necessity exists for evacuation.

2 In plethoric subjects especially where a tendency to apoplexy exists bleeding should be premised

3 During operation of emetics patient should drink warm diluents such as luke warm water, Chamomile tea & weak infusion of *crispatorium perfoliatum*

4 The patients should be cautioned against taking cold water during or soon after operation of emetic

5 For at least 24^h after operation diet should be simple unirritating & digestible & moderate in quantity

Emetics constitute a very important class of remedies in febrile diseases

In treat of Typhus when exhibited in forming they some times arrest it in a very prompt manner

Emetics as a general rule are of doubtful propriety in various forms of malignant fever, there being a strong tendency to inflammatory action in mucous membrane of alimentary canal

Emetics

In general emetics are improper in cases attended with dryness of skin much thirst Great heat of lungs as in pneumonia & high grade of fever

In intermittents very com. remedy
In some of Exanthematosa they are often of essential service
They are especially useful in early stage of scarlatina both in simple & malig
In 1st stages of measles & small pox attended with strong interst
congestions the operation often proves decidedly beneficial
E constitute an important ^{auxiliary} remedy in treat. of many of phlegmasia
In treat of Croup are unquestionable
E may be very beneficially employed in treat. of peripneumonia
(Also in pneumonia biliosa)
In Gutta Serena also have been administered with ^{considerable} advantage
In hemorrhage from uterus (menorrhagia) sometimes useful
Sometimes decidedly efficacious in mania a potu
Of evident advantage in hypochondriasis there exists
congestion in portal vessels
In hysteria they are often of unequivocal advantage
In asthma emetics are sometimes highly useful: they
not only assist in expelling mucus from bronchia but operate
in direct man. in facilitating transmigration of blood from
right to left side of heart
There is no doubt of their utility in early stages of indigestion
In dropsical disease they have been much employed
Often of essential service in treat of jaundice = *Hernia* ^{colica} *humida*

Ephelis Specuariahae (Specac Radix)

This plant - a native of South America 1st discov
in about middle of 17th cent

Of *Cephaelis Ipecac*

Genuine *ipecac*, is in irregularly bent or contorted pieces about thickness of goose quill presents on its surface numerous annular rings separated by deep & narrow furrows Emetin peculiar principle upon which its virtues depend resides prin. in cortical part of roots

It consists of white pulverulent substance possessing a slightly bitter & somewhat nauseous taste

It undergoes no change when exposed to air sparingly soluble ^{cold} in water & ether but readily dissolved by alcohol

Gallie acid precipitates it from its solution

Ipecac contains 16 parts of emetin

Most important vegetable emetic we possess

It is mild in its operation & may be safely exhibited under circumstances of general exhaustion or intestinal irritation which would render employ. of antimonials injurious

In all cases where stomach is irritable or debilitated it is (*Ipecac*) decidedly best ~~remedy~~ emetic

It is much less apt to act upon bowels than antimonial prep

It will in gen after having acted upon stomachs prove gently aperient

It is given in dysentery with a view either to its emetic or sudorific operations

Has the effects of relieving vomiting given in $\frac{1}{4}$ gr doses every 4h

Has also been applied to cure of indigestion. = $\frac{1}{4}$ gr every ^{hour} ~~hour~~ every morning noon & night

Dose As an emetic (medium Dose)

Official prep are pulvis *ipecac*, compositus & vinum ^{*ipecac*}

Specacuanha

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Powder becomes inert by long exposure to air & light
All vegetable astringents as infusions of galls &c vegetable
acids especially acetic weaken its power
Emetin $\frac{1}{6}$ eq to 1 gr of powder

Antimony

A hard brittle mettles of bluish white colour ^{its lustre} ressembling tin

Crude Antimony - Sulphuret of Antimony

very rarely employed as a medicine & never as an emetic
dose in powder 20 to 30 gr

Antimonii Sulphuratum Precipitatum

It is a bright orange coloured slightly styptic inodorous powder

Insoluble in water

^{solutions of} Caustic & fixed Alkalies dissolve it when pure

It is diaphoretic, cathartic or emetic

In eruptions depending on syphilitic taints it is used in comb.
with mercury in form of Plummer's pill 2 to 4 gr m & evening
Dose 2 to 6 gr 3 or 4 times day

ought never be given with acids or acidulous salts

Hermet Mineral Oxy-sulphuret of Antimony

Composed of sulphuret & protoxide of antimony

It is in form of dark brown powder

Employed in acute ^{catharral} & pneumonic affections where expectoration
is scanty Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr as diaphoretic & expectorant

Antimonium Tartarizatum. Antimonii et potassa
tartras Tartarometic

10) Antimony Tartar emetic

Consists in a combination of the tartar of Potassa with tartar of Antimony

T.E. is a white inodorous salt of a peculiar acid & nauseous ^{taste}
Insoluble in alcohol Cold water dissolves $\frac{1}{4}$ of its weight boiling $\frac{1}{2}$
Alkalies & their carbonates decompose it & precipitate the Antim in
state of oxide

Infusing & decoct^{also} of many bitter & astringent vegetables decompose ^{it}
Give in dose of $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr it increases pulmonary secretion & pro. exp
In dose of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ it augments cutaneous transpiration
as well as secretion of urine

In Dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr it incr. secretion of saliva the gastric &
intestinal mucus & occasions nausea & alvine discharges

In dose of from 2 to 4 gr it vomits

As a vomit tartar emetic most important article we possess
T.E. either as an emetic or as a means of curbing action of
heart & arteries or of inducing diaphoresis it is of most useful rem.
in febrile diseases

In treat of ^{some} Phlegmasial diseases much reliance is placed on ^{its sedative}
In all phlegmasial diseases except of alimentary canal they are ^{useful}
For reduction of enlarged spleen small doses proves decidedly ^{beneficial}
Give as an emetic thermaturmalis

James' Powder which approaches very nearly to character of
tartar emetic is said to be highly useful in Hydropneumonia
Sometimes used to bring on relaxation of muscles

If it excites great vomiting with cramps of stomach should
expose draughts of sugar & water

Sulphas Zinc - White Vitrol

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Sulphate of zinc consists of a white semi-transparent salt ^{water}
has prop of redning vegetable blues It is dissolved by $2\frac{1}{2}$ t its weight of
at 60° Alcohol has no action on it

I^z bears some resemblance to white sugar as met with in shops

Dose Give in dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr it acts as an astringent tonic

In dose of from 10 gr to 3 fr it is strongly emetic most prompt
emetic known

Used only as an emetic in cases where poison has been swallowed
It is preferable to antimonial emetics in cases where there is much
pulmonic affections or difficult respiration

Has been much extolled as an emetic in Cynanche trachealis & C. Maligna
Also used as an emetic in cases of apoplexy excited by over loaded stomach

Secondary Emetics

Lobelia Inflata - Indian Tobacco

This is a biennial plant indigenous to U. S. Latet resembles I. Emetica
L. very active emetic producing in strong doses great relaxation
debility & perspiration sometimes acts on bowels

Employed in asthmatic affections Employ with great benefit in Croup

Used in places of tobacco as an enema to facilitate reduction of hernia

Every part of plant posess active prop

Dose of tincture 20 to 40 drops to children 1 or 2 grs ad

Spirea Trifoliata - Indian Physic

This is an escaendray plant found in U. S.

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Spirea trifoliata

Root consists of long brown slender branches radiating from thick
 tuber. It is a safe & efficacious vomit
 Given with spum valuable sudorific in dysentery
 Dose as an emetic 30 gr powdered root

Euphorbia Spicacuarana

Exists exclusively in U S
 Root is perennial long tuberculated from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 in diameter
 & of yellowish colour has a sweetish & not very disagreeable taste
 Root contains caoutchouc resin mucous & probably feculas
 Dose 15 gr to 20 acts as safe & efficacious emetic
 It may be substituted for ipecac in the various combinations
 into which this latter substance enters as a part

Silla Martima - Squills

It is a maritine plant & grows in great abundance on sandy
 coasts of Spain Portugal Sicily &c Root part employed.
 It consists of large large bulb composed of fleshy scales
 It is bitter nauseous & acrid to taste
 Contains Gum⁶ tannin 24 sugar 5 & bitter principle 35 W. p. 430
 Employed as diuretic & expectorant In large doses acts with g v
 & is 1 of our most valuable remedies
 But little used as an emetic.

In whooping cough Vinegar of Squill in union with wine of Ipecac
 is beneficial emetic 2 parts of former & 1 of latter given
 in tea Spoonfull doses to child 1 to 3 yrs old

Scilla Martima Squill

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Active principal is extracted by any of usual menstrua.
It procure an emetic effect fluid prep must be giv in dose of 3^{ma} to an adult Sea spawn full of Syrup gen sufficient for child under 1 yr old.

Sanguinaria Canadensis

Known gen. by name of Puccoon or blood root - All States
It produces tonic, narcotic, stimulant or emetic effects according to dose & form in which it is administered. These effects are produced in doses of from 5 to 20 gr.

In small doses has same effect as digitalis & is quite as certain in protracted catarrhal affections assuming the characters of ineffectual phthisis pulmonalis the regular employment of this root (lineated) in small doses has afforded complete relief. Dose of time 20 or 30 3 times day U.S.

It is always actively stimulant in its primary operation.
2oz of powdered root to pint of dilute alcohol proportions for tincture

Procymnum Prodosmifolium - Dog's Bane

This plant is indigenous to U.S. and is sometimes employed as emetic.
Giv in small doses it forms an excellent tonic in indigestion from debility & torpor from stomach. Root part used.
As tonic dose 2 to 5 gr as tonic 3 times day
25 to 30 gr of recently powdered root emetic dose

Pact. Viola odorata - Sweet Violet

It is cultivated in our gardens has considerable emetic prop. & has been used in Croup & whooping cough with peculiar advantage 30 to 50 gr 1/4

Mercurial Preparations

cathartics

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Besides the more immediate effect of evacuating contents of bowels they produce other effects

1st They diminish action of heart & arteries. They are therefore of more or less advantage in all sthenic diseases.

2nd They promote absorption of fluid from internal cavities. It being conclusively proved that absorption is accelerated in proportion as quant of fluid circulating in blood vessels is diminished.

3rd Cathartics tend to remove the torpor which sometimes prevails in portal circulation & thereby to promote the biliary secretion.

4th They produce a powerful derivation of the circulation from superior to inferior parts of body.

5th They doubtless also often produce a new excitement in nervous system. Under certain circumstances bleeding increases the susceptibility of intestinal canal to operation of purgatives.

In almost every variety of febrile disease purgatives are among our most useful curative means we possess.

In all the exanthematous fevers purgatives are very useful remedies. Their beneficial operation in these diseases would seem to depend chiefly on their power of determining the circulation from cutaneous to intestinal ^{capillaries}.

In early stage of scarlatina simplex & anginosa purg. are of essential service.

In no disease are laxatives more beneficial than in dysentery.

Cathartics highly useful in puerperal fever & peritonitis.

Also applicable in treat. of acute rheumatism.

A small dose at repeated intervals of some saline cathartic most advised in the initial stage of eruptive or 2 brish purgatives are very useful.

2nd is no acute disease in which purg. med. are more beneficial than in Hydrocephalus.

16 Cathartics

of purgatives

Purgatives so as to produce active purgation useful in dysentery.
Recommended in Cholera.

Purgatives constitute one most important remedial resource in ^{treat of malarious}

Particular cathartics

Radix Jalapa - Jalapa

Jalapa is the root of the *Ipomea Jalapa* a perennial plant

Indigenous to Mexico

The pieces are compact solid & heavy, resinous & black externally & grey inter.
It contains a large quant. of resin upon which its purgative prop.
depends mostly. Jalap gen. give in form of Powder

Dose 20 to 40 gr according to circumstances

In combination with calomel it forms 1 of mildest & most effective
purgers with which we are acquainted

Combinations generally preferred to other purgatives in treat of bilious
fever jaundice hepatitis &c 10 gr cal. 15 jalap good proportion

Jalap & cream tartar in propor. of 25 gr former to 40 or 60 of latter
form a very useful cathartic in dropsical cases - produces
copious watery evacuations

Official prep *pulvis jalapa compositus* *extract jalapa* *linimentum* &c

Rheum - *Radix Rhei* - *Rheubarb*

Rheum Palmatum & *R. undulatum* are the species of which
3 varieties Chinese Russian & European

Purgative principal *Rheubarbarum*

With its cathartic *Rheubarb* poses a consid degree of astringency

Given in small doses as from 4 to 10 gr it acts as a stomachic & gentle tonic
Dose as purgative 20 to 40 gr apt to leave bowels
Useful in treat. of diarrhoea & other diseases connected with a laxity
or debility of intestinal canal

In treat. of indigestion rhubarb is decidedly ~~the~~ most useful
purgative we possess

Where from debility of digestive organs much acids is generated in
stomach rhubarb may be very advantageously ^{with magnesia} exhibited
Warner's cordial has been used in atonic gout attended with an uneasy
Official prep. 1st Tinctura rhei aquosa 2nd Tinctura rhei 3rd Tinctura rhei & aloes

Folia Senna - Senna Leaves

3 diff. species Active principles of senna are completely ^{by water & alcohol} extracted both
Infusion should never stand long before its is taken

most important principle of senna leaves is cathartic purg. principle
Employed in form of infusion, it is com. mixed with other substances

as manna coriander fennel or annise seed

Well adapted as a purgative in cases attended with torpor of bowels
unconnected with irritation or phlogosis of mucous mem. of alimen^{canal}

Where we desire to make a strong impres. on intestinal nerves

Official Elaterium lentitum excellent in cases of habitual constip.

2nd Tinct Senna 3rd Tinct same composition

Gambogias - Gamboge

5th This is a gummy resinous substance, uncertain as to the
tree which affords the official gamboge

Gamboge consists of small irreg. solid lumps of saffron yellow color
Taste slightly acrid

Rapidly dissolved in a solution of caustic potash.

It acts very powerfully both as cathartic & emetic.

Seldom employed except as an adjunct to other substances of this class.

It has been a good deal employed in dropsy.

In Acites it is commonly giv in union with cremor tartar.

2 gr of former to $\frac{2}{3}$ of latter produces large watery stools. ^{2 dr. of urine}

Has also been employed with advantage for expulsion of intest. worms.

An excellent mode of giving this article is a solution of it in Liquor potass.

carbonice in proportion of a scruple of G to 3 ss of latter 300 Ad 362

Aloes Extractum - Aloes 3 varieties

Cape, Socotorine & the Hepatic = infern.

1. Cape Aloes gen. of this variety yellowish Externally powder is of fine greenish yellow color.

2 Socotorine has reddish brown colour Powder of bright yellow doubtful whether it is superior to C. A.

Aloes very slowly dissolved by cold water. Proof spirits appropriate solvent.

Aloes a good employed to promote secretion of menses for which indeed it seems to be well adapted in cold phlegmatic & coctive habits. Well suited to obviate habitual constipation when giv in small doses.

Giv in small doses as from 1 to 2 gr it acts as tonic upon alimentary canal; promotes digestion; seldom operates before expiration of life. In individuals of sluggish and stultic habit with a slow & languid state of circulation gen bear this aperient well.

Scammonia - Scammony

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This substance is the inspissated juice of root of *Convolvulus* ^{scammonia} ~~scammonia~~
scammonia a perennial plant growing abund in Western Asia

Powder is of light ash colour

It has a bitter subacid taste & a peculiar disagreeable odour

Proof spirit best menstruum dissolves all except impurities water $\frac{1}{2}$

Scam. is powerful purgative

A very good mode is to triturate scam. with sulphate of potash or always

Dose 3 to 15 gr

Colocynthis

This is the medullary or pulpy part of the fruit of *Cucumis Colocynthis*
which grows in Syria, Arabia &c

Seldom exhibited in uncombined state on account of great violence of operation
Has been a good deal employed in convulsions & apoplexy

Official extract colocynth, compositus The compound extract of C
is a very useful prep. dose 11 to 15 gr

Colocynth given in dose of from 5 to 10 gr

Claterrum

This substance is obtained from *Mordica* ^{fruit of} ~~the~~ a cucurbitaceous plant
growing wild in Southern part of Europe ^{resem garden one}

Claterrum has a yellowish white colour decidedly most active cathartic
we prepare its taste is acid & slightly bitter insol. in water

Claterrum has been given to purgative prin. of B

When given in a full dose it produces excessive nausea ^{if watery stool} copious & frequent

Also excites action of heart & arteries

Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ gr of Claterrum's Prep As usually met with in shops 16 gr

20 Croton Tiglium - Croton oil

Oil obtained from seeds of this plant

This oil is a powerful purgative $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drop produces copious evac.
Uncertain in its operation

Has been used successfully in maniacal cases

Oleum Ricinae - Castor oil

This oil is obtained by expression or decoction from seeds of ^{Croton} Ricinus
Wholly soluble in alcohol & sulphuric ether - this circumstance
distinguish it from other fat oils

Where we wish simply to evacuate the contents of bowels or avoid
costiveness there is no class of remedies so well adapted as castor oil

Best laxative in dysentery can made is with large dose of Laud.
In the form of an emulsion it is an excellent aperient for children
Has also been resorted to for expulsion of tape worm

Sulphur Sublimatum

Sulphur of commerce is extracted from pyrites by sublimation

Linseed oil is 1 of its most powerful solvents

In dose of from 1 to 23 it acts as a mild & certain laxative

Useful in hemorrhoidal affections

Very common rem for cure psora

Posses important medical powers against various ^{& disca. of skin} obstinate

Magnesia

Commonly found in combination with sulphuric acid

It is a white & very light earthy substance

Solutions of alkaline substances and their carbonates dissolve it
 Much employed as a mild aperient both in its pure state & in that
 of carbonate. When stomach is free from acidity it seldom
 produces free evacuating unless given in very large doses
 Surmountable when acid exists in prime via it unites & acts with great ^{energy}
 In cases of dyspepsia attended with acid in stomach magnesia
 may be advantageously united with aromatics & some of bitter tonics
 Magnesia recommended to prevent the copious secretion by kidneys
 Dose of carbonate 20 to 60 gr. For infants 2 to 4 gr.
 Antidote to poisoning from sulphuric or nitric acids

Neutral Salts

Sulphas Soda - Glauber's Salt

One of most common & useful purgatives we possess
 In gen saline cathartics are pref to any of other purgatives
 in diseases of a decidedly phlogistic character
 This & succeeding article operate prim. upon small intestines
 In plethoric robust & irritable habits & in acute inflammatory
 or congestive affections partic. of head as tendency to Apoplexy &c
 sulphates of soda & magnesia are peculiar valuable purgatives
 Consist of sulphuric acid soda & water more active in dry & effor ^{repto state}
 & 3 of salt with 1/2 gr tartar emetic dissol. pt of water & used as antispasmodic ^{in full doses}
 in table spoon full doses every hour

Epsom Salts - Sulphas or magnesia

Common & useful purgative Dose 1 to 2 3

22 Sulphas Potassu - vitriolatus tartar
Aperient dose 20 or 30 grs Purgative dose 5 to 63 ^{Loose Powder}
In union with op. & ipecac it forms the diaphoretic prep.

Ruber-tartarus Potassa - Cremor tartar

This is a bitartrate hav. 2 prop. of acid & 1 of potash

It is best sparingly soluble in water The Alkalies alkaline earths

& mineral acids decompose it

It is an exceedingly useful purgative for many purposes

It is a mild cooling & certain laxative exciting the intestinal ^{effects} exhalants
to a copious effusion of serous fluids & producing pretty strong diuretic

Has a tendency to weaken digestive functions in persons dyspeptic
val. in certain dropsical affections

Most efficient hydragoge I have ever used in dropsy is mixture of

R - Crem tartar	℥ i ss	} tea spoon 3 times or 4 a day
Sulphat. potash	℥ ss	
Pulv. scilla	℥ ii	
Tart emetic	gr iii - M	

In dose of 3 iv or 3 vi acts as hydragoge cathartic in smaller doses
it produces diuretic effects

Cremor Tartari Solubilis union of boracic acid & cream ^{tartar}

It is an excellent aperient in chronic complaining parties, in jaundice
chlorosis hemorrhoidal affections &c

Dose as a laxative 13

Tartarus Potassa - Soluble tartar

consists of 1 atom of acid & 1 of Potash soluble in its weight of water & strontia
Alcohol dissolves it readily Decomposed by magnesia, baryta, lime

Also decomposed by all acids Dose as mild aperient 30 to 60 grs

In dose of from 36 to 73 acts pretty strong cathartic

Calomel or Submuriate of Mercury - mild chloride of Hg 23
Either by its self or in combination it produces copious evacuations
has the peculiar power of exciting biliary organs it is therefore
particularly adapted as purgative to all diseases attended with functional
derangement of liver
A combination of calomel & jalap forms 1 of our ^{pure, in bilious diseases} most useful & com.
as well as for ordinary purposes to which rem. of this class are emply
Calomel well suited as cathartic for children
In small doses one of our most valuable remedies for excessive purging
Dose of calomel as cathartic 8 to 20 grs

Secondary Purgatives

Heloborus niger - Black Hellebore

Exceeding active cathartic occasions copious watery evacuations
Employed a good deal in dispepsia ^{in form of Bachewitz pills 2 to 6 grs 3 to 4 day} seldom ever employed by itself
Dose 20 to 30 grs of powdered root

Cassia Marilandica abundant in U.S.

Predominant constituents of leaves of plant are resin & volatile oil
Leaves diff but little in prop & appearance from Senna of shops
Dose $\frac{1}{3}$ more than ordinary Senna of shops

Podophyllum Peltatum - May Apple

Very com plant of N. S. Root pretty extensively used as cathartic
In combination with cream tartar it forms a good cathartic
for cure of anasarca & ascites

24 *Juglans Cathartica* - White Walnut - Butternut
Grows through out U.S. Extract made from inner bark only ^{crusking} part
Giv in dose of from 15 to 30 gr it operates as active cathartic
Useful aperient in habitual costiveness

Cortex Sambuci Interior inner bark of elder
possesses active purgative powers
Recommended as hydragogue in dropsy From 4 to 6 $\mathcal{Z}$ of dried
Bark infused in 6 or 8 $\mathcal{Z}$ water Table spoonfull dose $\frac{1}{2}$ hour

Chapter 4

H. Medicines calculated to destroy or counter act the
influence of morbid matter lodged in alimentary Canal

Anthelmintics

Anthelmintics are such medicines as have power of destroying
or dislodging & expelling worms from intestinal canal

5 species of worms generated in intestinal canal 1st *Scenia Solium*
or armed tape worm 2nd *Scenia lata* 3rd *Tricocephalus* or
tricuris 4th *ascaris vermicularis* & the lumbricoides

2nd seldom found in human subject It is very thin spiral worm
Ascaris vermicularis exceedingly com.

They are round the head like & very slender $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch in length
Exist in large intestines

Lumbricoides resemble common earth worm

Thickness of goose quill 4 to 12 in long Sit gen in small

Particular Anthelmintics

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Ipigelia Marilandica - Pink Root - Carolina Pink

It has a perennial root consisting of numerous fibrous branches & become black on being dried & long kept. Water extracts its active principle.
Anthelmintic prop. almost entirely confined to round worm & prescribed more than any other.

Powder dose 10 to 15 gr for children 1/4 pt of decoction made from

1 1/2 root should begin in course of 4, 5 or 6 P.M.

Purg. prop. uncertain & feeble should give strong Mercurial purge immediately after medicine is taken.

Melia Azedarach - The pride of China

Tree is naturalized to Southern parts of U.S.

Bark of fresh root 4 1/2 is in form of decoction (9t water) boiled down to 1/4 pt & give in dose of 1/2 1/2 to 1 1/2 every 2 or 3 h

Chenopodium Anthelminticum - Jerusalem oak

Native of Buenos Ayres & diff parts of U.S.

Best & usual mode of giving it is powdered seeds made into electary with sugar.

Dose 20 to 40 gr 2 or 3 t. dr. by a child 4 to 5 yrs old

Croffrea Inermis - Cabbage Tree

The bark of this a native of Jamaica It is of grey colour of laminae

& of dark brown or black inter. Sweetish & mucilaginous taste

Decoction most com employed 1 1/2 bark in 9t water till it acquires col. of Madeira wine

Dose 2 table spoon fulls to adult 2 or 3 times a day

26 *Solichia pruriens* - Cowhage

This plant grows in E. & West Indies

Safe & effectual anthelmintic Should be preceded by 1 or 2 other ^{cathartics}
Proper mode of giving it is to mix it with endosperm or syrup ^{& evening}
into a thick electuary 1 teaspoon full to child 2 or 3 y. old repeated morning

Artemisia Santonica

Seeds of this plant are an excellent anthelmintic
Dose for child 2 to 5 yrs. 6 to 10 gr 2 or 3 t. d.

Polypodium Filix Mas - Male fern

Its employment is almost exclusively confined to cases of tenia
Dose in sub 1 to 33 fol. by full dose of some active cathartic

Punica Granatorum

Bark is a valuable remedy for expulsion of tenia
20 gr powder every hour 4 or 5 times repeated - Dose

Camphora - Camphor

Has been a good prescribed as an anthelmintic

Most conveniently given in form of an emulsion with gum arabic & ^{negar}
Dose varies from 1 gr to 30 according to age & strength of patient

Helium Verberithina excellen in expulsions of tenia
& should be given in large doses 13 to 33 should be
preceded by some active purgative medicine

For the expulsion of ascarides anthelmintics ought to
be administered both by mouth & by injection

Tin is a remedy of considerable powers as an anthelmintic
Of its efficacy against tenia as well as against the lumbricoides
there is abundant evidence

Dose in form of pillings $\frac{1}{2}$ D to 13 formed into an electuary with ^{or honey} syrup
Should be continued for several days & occasionally suspended ^{as a purgative} for interposing

Hydrargyrum

Mercury possesses power of destroying intestinal worms
Calomel giv in minute & repeated seldom fails to destroy Lumbricoides
To children from $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grs may be giv night & morning for 3 or 4 days
& a purgative giv when medicine is discontinued

Secondary Anthelmintics

Sem. Sabadilla

Seeds of Veratrum Sabadilla possess active narcotic prop
Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to adult

Confeva Helminthocordon - Worm weed

This sea weed grows along the coast of Persia

Sturin's vermifuge notum supposes to be prepared from ^{this drug}

Chapter 5th

Antacids are substances which obviate
acidity in alimentary canal

Their action is purely chemical

Whenever stools are of grass green colour we may be assured of the existence
of acid in prime vie

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Lapides Calcariae et Testacea

6th March

Calcareous substances are among the most useful articles of this class of remedies.

Creta Praeparata - This is a very useful antacid & much employed in diseases of children depending on acidity & relaxation of alimentary canal also serviceable in chronic bowel complaints ^{of infants}.

Usually prescribed in union with gum arabic & gum cinnamon &c. **Teste Ostrearum** - Pulverized oyster shells are an excellent antacid ^{absorbent}.

Dose 10gr to 23

Oculi Cancrorum - These are small hemispherical calcareous bodies found on each side of stomach of cancer octactes during August. They consist of carbonate of lime & animal gelatine. Dose 20gr to 3.

Lime Water - Aqua Calcis

Effecting correction of acidity in 1st passages. In dyspepsia attended with acid eructations & in chronic diarrhoea ^{of the great intestine}. Usually given with milk in dose of 2 to 4 oz 3 or 4 t. d.

Magnesia Alba

Magnesia unites readily with acid gen in stomach & is especially serviceable in all cases of acidity attended with a torpid state ^{of bowels}.

Carbonas Potassa et Soda

much less pleasant than magnesia & not more efficacious. Dose of these carbonates 5 to 20gr.

B. Medicines whose action is principally directed to muscular system

7. Medicines calculated to correct certain morbid conditions of system by acting on tonicity of muscular fibre.

Ymcs

by a gradual & permanent increase of force of circulation,
an invigoration of digestive powers & of gain energies of animal economy.
They may produce their tonic effects in 3 ways.

1st they may increase strength of system by improving digestion

They no doubt generally act at once in all of these ways.

They are as a gen rule inadmissable when there is any tendency to
inflammatory action in system

Cinchona

Peruvian Bark

Most important tonic we possess

1 Pale Bark known under gen title of Log Cabin

It yields but little gumma ^{Cinchonin gives large quantities} W^t is but very little if in any degree
inher to quina as before —

2 Yellow Bark. ^{caliaca} official ^{guinea} ~~has~~ in commerce under name of
comes to us in pieces of from 3 or 4 ins to 1 ft in length
from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 or 3 in diameter

Contains a large proportion of ^{guinea} ~~bark~~ than any other variety, ^{rolled}

3 Red Bark comes to us in various shapes & sizes some flat others

Contains large quant both of ^{guinea} & cinchonina regarded as best

2 alkaline principals in cinchonina viz Cinchonina & ^{readily} ~~guinea~~

They are but sparingly soluble in water alcohol & ether ^{readily} ~~dissolve them~~

Cinchonina when pure consists of fine white transparent scale shaped ^{crystals}

Sulphate of Cinchonina consists of white & very bitter salt.

It dissolves in 54 parts of water

Quina as met with in shops consists of a whiteish & flocculent
substance resembling ^{sulphate} ~~oxide~~ of zinc

Sulphate of Quinia When properly prepared it consists of
white silky needle shaped crystals

It dissolves very sparingly in cold water. Composed of 10 parts sul. acid
& 8 parts of Quina & 9 of water

This salt is decomposed by alkalies & alkaline earths & is precipitated
from its solutions by potash soda, ammonia tartaric oralic &
gallie acids

Wine & alcohol extract very completely the active principles of ^{cinchona}
Nausea emetic when ^{lower} ~~give~~ with bark loses almost entirely its emetic

Therapeutic Employment Employed for cure of ^{intermittent} ~~fevers~~
Should be ^{given} in large doses as stomach will bear 1 to 23 every 4
When it occasions purging should be ^{given} with small doses ^{permanently}

Cinchona

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Sulphate of Quinine employed in preference to bark or any of its other ^{preps}
Giv in dose of 1 to 2 gr every 4 during intermissions

Remittently When patient has been worn down by long continuance
of disease & prof. evacuations have been premised bark may no
doubt employed with consid. advantage

In certain stages of Typhus fever bark is a rem. of consid. utility
It is in state of convalescence that cinchona displays its salutary effects

In myopiles of old & debilitated habits the bark is indeed a highly useful

In Pulmonary consumption bark is pernicious

In catarrhal phthisis or as it is more prop. called Chronic bronchitis
where expectoration is copious & system much debilitated much benefit
may sometimes be derived = Sulphate of Quina & ^{& balsam copaiva in} conjunction

In Scrophulous complaints bark is a rem. of very consid. power

In Scrophulous ophthalmia sulphate of quinine is a most val. remedy

In all painful affections of a periodical character the quina is highly effic ^{ations}

Best form for exhibiting bark is in substance with exception of ^{Sulphate} Quinine

Sulphate of Quina as a gen. tonic does not appear to be eq. to bark in ^{substance}

Dose 1 to grv

Aristolochia Serpentina - ^{2 roots} Virginiana

Found exclusively in U. S.

When taken into stomach it increases the force and frequency of pulse
excites a glow through the system & procures diaphoresis

Possessing along with its tonic pretty powerful stimulant properties

It is peculiarly suited to cases of a low grade of excitement
Infusion of root forms an excellent gargle in ill conditions ^{of throat} ulcers

Dose of Powder 20 to 30 gr Infusion being glass full 2h

32 Galipieum officinalis Angustura Barth

It is obtained from small forest tree in Asia

It is of pale yellow colour when pulverized

One of its peculiar chemical peculiarities is that it does not ^{Animal gelatin} precipitate

Active principle is readily extracted by cold & hot water

It is a stimulant tonic of very considerable power

It is especially a useful tonic in cases of general muscular debility & relaxations attended with an irritable state of system

In Powder it is given in dose of from 6 to 30 gr

Dose of decoction or infusion $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$

Incompatibles; sulphate of iron sulphate of copper oxy muriate of mercury nitrate of silver tartarizes antimony &c

Columba

This is root of cocculus palmatus a native of Mozambique
root of plant alone is employed is imported in transverse slices
from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness

Its best menstruum is proof spirit

This is 1 of purest & least astringent & stimulating bitters we possess

In indigestion this 1 of best tonics we can employ =

10 or 12 grains in union with 2 of ipecac

It is only where the indigestion depends on debility & inactivity of ^{digestive organs}

Dose gr 15 to 30 infusion $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 pt to 11

Incompat. sub Infusion of galls &c

Gentiana Lutea - Gentian

This is a perennial plant indigenous to mountainous parts of Germany
France &c

Root which is only part employed in medicine is long, slender, branched
 ext^{er} wrinkled & of greyish brown colour & of yellowish colour within
 Taste is intensely bitter has no particular smell
 With water and alcohol extract its ^{active} principles
 Contains ~~called~~ a peculiar principle called Gentianin
 Gentian is among the most active & useful of purgative bitters & perhaps
 more frequently employed than any other article of this class of remedies
 It possesses no astringency whatever, but it appears to be considerably
 more stimulant in its general operation than columbo
 More apt than any other of bitter tonics to excite purging
 Suitable as tonic in individuals of a torpid, phlegmatic & irritable habit
 As tonic in general debility or in weak state of stomach & bowels the gentian
 is an excellent remedy In indigestion it is most ^{tonic} useful of bitter
 Dose gr 10 to 31 Also given from an extract infusion or tincture

Quassa Excelsa - Quassia

Late tree growing in Surinam
 Wood of this tree & more especially that of root is intensely bitter taste
 Quassia is very useful tonic & may be very usefully employed in all
 cases where remedies of this kind are indicated
 Usually given in infusion 3 or 4 ℥ of wood to 12 ℥ water dose 1, 2 or 3 ^{tablets}

Quassia Simarouba - Simarouba brought from St Domingo Jamaica & also found in U S

Bark part used It is inodorous & exceedingly bitter without
 any perceptible astringency
 Dose of powder ʒ 3 Decoction most convenient form

34 *Croton Eluteria* - Cascarilla

This is a small shrubby tree indig. to Jamaica &c
2 varieties, but do not diff in medical prop

It contains a very large proportion of resin & hence alcohol is its
most appropriate menstruum

Possesses considerable stimulant prop. This Bark is especially a
valuable medicine in weakness of stomachs attended with
flatulents pains acidity, frequent vomiting & habitual costiveness
Dose of powder 12 to 30 gr

Secondary vegetable tonics

Prunus virginiana - Wild Cherry

When taken into system it produces a slight increase of action
of heart and arteries In small doses continued it gives tone to
stomach
Recommended for cure of intermittents

Also been employed with benefit in plethoric

Pruriic acids lessens irritability of system - contained in Cherry bark

Dose of powdered bark 3 gr to 3 ii

Cornus Florida - Dog Wood

That of all our indigenous tonics this bark is the most useful in
intermittents
34 gr of Dogwood bark eq to 30 of cinchona Diff species give in some

Salix Alba - White willow

Bark makes excellent tonic prop & has been recommended for
cure of intermittents

Chironia Angularis - Century

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Beautiful plant & exceedingly abundant in U. S.

This plant is 1 of the most useful & agreeable of our indigenous vegetables ^{bitters}

Good stomachic for weakness of digestive organs

Given in form of strong infusion $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gill may be taken frequently ^{during day}

Liriodendron Tulipifera - Tulip tree

One of largest & most beautiful of American Forest trees

Bark is part employed in medicine Possesses consid. stim. prop.

Chiefly on account of tonic effects that it deserves notice

Recomm. in intermittent fevers acts occasionally as diuretic

Dose of powdered bark for adult 36 to 120 gr

Anthemis Nobilis - Chamomile

As a stomachic bittered chamomile flowers are much employed

Also & excellent remedy in spasmodic & flatulent colics in hysteria ^{belly & vomiting}

attended with habitual weakness of digestive organs & is ^{belly & vomiting} restrains violent

To restrain vomiting a weak infusion might be employed

Chamomile flowers are often employed in colds & catarrhs as a gentle ^{diaperge}

Dose of flowers in substance 13 or more

Mineral tonics Ferrum - Iron

Among the mineral tonics iron holds 1st rank whether we consider it ^{in its state} ^{in its state} relative to its gen tonic effects or Gastric juice desirous iron.

Effects of iron on system are those of slow & permanent tonic increasing fullness & frequency of pulse rendering blood more florid & imparting permanent vigour & tone to ^{general} system

36 Iron

In Gen. iron is very important rem. in all diseases attended with feeble & cachectic state of system

In chlorosis ^{chronic cases} it is 1 of our most useful remediate means there is great want of tone & activity in system

In atony of stomach & bowels chalybeates are often exceedingly useful when giv in combination with bitters

Dose of filings 20 gr to 13 Gen joined with some aromatic substance & may be giv in form of an electuary

Ferri subcarbonas - Carbonate of iron - Rubigo ferri

This is a dark brown powder destitute of odour & has slightly ^{taste} styptic taste. It consists of mixture of peroxide, protoxide & sub-carbonate of protoxide of iron subject to variation

~~Best~~ preparations of iron in majority of cases for which martial remedies may be thought necessary

When costive habit exists we ought to employ filings instead of rust. Beccom as efficacious in the dolourous

It may be giv in form of pills or powder combined with aromatics. in Dose of gr VI to ⁶⁰lx

Ferri Sulphas - Green vitrol - Cupperas { crystals
Sulphate consists of green coloured transparent rhomboidal
Dissolves in 2 1/2 pts of water at 60°. It supersedes all the ^{indicates} powers of iron & may be employed with advantage where chalybeates are
Recommended in chronic irritation or inflammation of mucous
membrane of alimentary canal Dose gr 1 to 5 in combination
with rhubarb aromatic powder myrrh &c

Ferrum ammoniatum - Flores martialis 37
Salt is obtained in form of small granular crystals. It is of orange
colour of a styptic taste. Possesses tonic virtues common
to other martial remedies } pref to rust where we wish to avoid
Dose 2 to 10 or 12 gr in form of bolus

Ferrum tartarizatum consists of brownish green coloured powder
Dissolves with great ease in water. Dose gr 10 to 3 ss

Phosphas ferri - Phosphate of iron consists of powder
either of blue or yellow colour yellow given in dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ 20 to 60 gr
3 or 4 times a day other given in dose of 8 or 10 gr

Phosphate is an excellent calybate

Recommended in amenorrhoea with weak digestive power

Ferri Ferrocyanas - Ferrocyanate of iron - Prussiate of Iron
For cure of intermittents successful given in dose 4 to 6 gr ev. 4 hours

Cuprum - Copper

It is upon nervous system especially that its tonic influence ^{is exerted}
& it is chiefly in diseases depending on a weakness of morbid
irregularity of this system that its remedial powers are manifested
It does not possess any particular tendency to invigorate the
muscular system & still less to increase activity of digestive organs

Cupri Sulphas - Blue vitriol

In chronic diarrhoea depending on ulceration of mucous membrane
of bowels it is a valuable rem given in dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ gr in form
of pill is to be given 3 t.d. & dose increased to 2 or 3 gr
As an external application to chancre produces excellent effects
employed in solution 5 gr to 3 water

38) *Cuprum Ammoniacum* Ammoniated copper

Consists of subsulphate of oxide of copper & ammonia

Its powers are more strongly exerted on nervous system than those of any of the other preps of this metal & it has accordingly been much employed in nervous ^{& morbid} affecting

Recommended in chronic Cataplexy & in spasmodic asthma

Also in Chronic hysteria usually given in combination with valerian

$\frac{1}{4}$ gr former with 30 gr latter 2 times daily

A solution of this prep. is an excellent application to old & ill condition { Ulcers

Commence in dose of $\frac{1}{4}$ gr 2 or 3 times a day gradually increasing quant

Best given in form of pills

Liquor Cupri ammoniaci-muriatici - said to have effect of exciting { general prepars in males

Acetate Cupri - verdigris laid aside as inter remedy

9th *Zinc*

Oxide of zinc - *Flowers of Zinc* - The prepared oxide of zinc

consists of a white inodorous tasteless ^{oxide} powder insoluble

in water, alcohol & the solution of the carbonated fixed alkalies

Is readily dissolved by acids

If it contains either white lead or chalk it will not be entirely soluble in dilute sulphuric acid

Its operation appears to be chiefly directed to confined to nervous system; manifesting decided antispasmodic & roborant

powers with regard to this system. As given twice has but little { power

When prescribed in epilepsy should be given in as large dose as stomach will bear. Commence in dose of 1 gr 3 or 4 times a day may be increased { to 20 or 30

2gr Zinc with 5gr castor made into pills may be taken 3t 39
a day in chylitic affections connected with much relaxation & debility
has been successfully employed in spasmodic asthma

Externally it admits of various useful applications ointment made
by mixing $\frac{1}{3}$ of oxide of Z. with 2 oz of spermacete ointment
peculiarly beneficial in painful excoriations & ulcers of nipples, ^{useful}
In herpes of every variety it will often do much good in Crusta lactea
Sulphur Zinc - White vitrol Has been much employed
in spasmodic & other diseases Virtues as tonic

In cure of epilepsy this prep. is pref. to former
Chorea has also been treated successfully

I have myself prescribed this remedy in intermittents & almost uniformly
with complete success 1gr with 3gr powdered capivi made into
pills should be taken every 2h during intermission
valuable in chronic rheumatism arising from long continued ^{use of mercury} & urethritides
Dose as tonic 1 to 3gr in form of pills

Acetate of Zinc - Dose internally 6 to 15.

Dr Ferrius recommends this preparation in proportions of 2gr to 4.3 water
as an excellent lotion in puerulent ophthalmia of infants

Muriate of Zinc - most commonly employed as an external rem
valuable escharotic 2gr dissolved in $\frac{1}{3}$ of water may be applied by
means of a pill of lint to indolent & fungous ulcers

In every affection in short where an escharotic may be deemed proper
this article may be used with as much if not more advantage than any
applicat. of this kind Dose inter $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr

Hydrocyanate of Zinc Dose 1 to 5gr 2 or 3 t a

40 Bismuthi Bismuthi Subnitras -

blim. Oxidum Bismuthi - Magistery of Bismuth ^{water}
It consists of white, inodorous & insipid powder sparingly sol. in
Should be kept in well stoped bottles & in dark place

Medical powers differ very little from those from oxide of zinc
At present its employment is chiefly confined to cure of gastrodynia
pyrosis & cardialgia Dose 2 to 10 gr 3 or 4 t. day
Externally used as cosmetic I do not know a better application
to excoriated & tender nipples than an ointment composed by
mixing a drachm of this article with 4 oz. fresh tano

Argentum Metallic silver

Nitrate of silver - when fused & cast into small cylindrical pieces
forms lunar caustic of shops Soluble in eq. weights of water at
Powers as tonic & alterative

As a remedy for epilepsy its reputation is eq. if not superior to that of
used with advantage in other convulsive diseases

In combination with cicuta it is an excellent remedy in scrophulous
The Nitrate of silver may be given in dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ gr to 6 gr ^{gradually} ^{dose} increasing
Incompat. fixed alkalies & alkaline earths &c

Aurum - Gold Muriate of Gold best prep

Dose $\frac{1}{6}$ gr, best giv in form of triple muriate of gold & soda -
 $\frac{1}{15}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr gradually increasing the dose

② Arsenic - Arsenicum 41

Is a hard grey coloured metal of a granular texture & great brittleness
It does not affect the animal economy in metallic state

Combined however with a certain portion of oxygen it forms white oxide
of arsenic, ^{or arsenious acid} of shops most active mineral poison known

Oxide is dissolved in 400 p of water at 60° Also soluble in alcohol & oils

It is recommended in cases of intermittents

In patients of a debilitated & cachectic habit of body especially
where a scorbutic tendency exists this remedy is apt to produce ^{local swelling} ~~large~~
great debility & symptoms of general deprivation

Best suited to cure of intermittents in persons of firm & healthy constitution

Sometimes employed with advantage in chronic rheumatism

Used with much success in cholera also valuable periodical tic dose

In old obstinate syphilitic ulcers much benefit has been derived

In treat. of venereal nodes arsenic is an exceedingly useful remedy
also in certain obstinate cutaneous affections as leprosy
& ichthyosis also in elephantiasis

Recent as an external application to cancer

Dose of Fowler's solution 8 to 14 drops

Arseniate of Ammonia is an excellent prep for medical purposes

13 of solution may be taken in course of 24 hrs = best preparation

Antidotes - Sugar & water or decoction of linseed & mallow
drank in large quant. are said to be our best means for ^{counteracting}

causes vomiting & arsenic is ejected In addition warm
fomentations & leeches must be applied to abdomen;

if bleeding promptly & largely ensue. When force abates
should ~~use~~ ^{use} cal or chicken broth

Chapter 7^{tho}
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2 Medicines calculated to correct certain morbid states of the system by acting on contractility of muscular fibre

Astringents

Astringents are substances that produce constriction ^{or condensation} ~~in~~ the living animal fibre

Of the modes of operand ^{in these remedies} we know nothing of a satisfactory character. It is by producing a peculiar excitement in the living contractile

& irritabile fibre that these substances produce their effects. Particular principle which gives to substances their astringency ^{known} ~~is not~~

In treat of excessive evacuations they especially of hemorrhages they have been recommended in all ages

In gen. astringents are improper in dysenteries of this climate

In treat of diarrhoea they are more gen. useful. ^{caution} should be employed with astringents in form of injection are recommended in Gonorrhoea

Employment of astringent injections in gonorrhoea is exceedingly ^{common}

They are also much used as external applications to inflamed parts

In Ophthalmia they may often be employed with advantage

Should not be employed during early or active stage of inflam.

Mineral astringents are gen. much more powerful than Vegetable

Cortex Querc. ^{one} Quercus Lucraus is a very extensive ^{gate} Bark which employed in medicine is chiefly obtained from ^{gate} Quercus tinctoria

Bark bark contains a large proportion of tannin & is readily extractable ^{by infusion}

younger the bark, the more tannin it contains
Bark has been found very serviceable

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As an injection in leucorrhoea the infusion is a valuable rem-
Powdered oak bark in form of a poultice is an excellent application
to mortified or gangrenous parts

For internal use an oz of powdered bark is to be boiled in 2 pts of water
down to 1 pt Dose 1 to 2 3

Galls

Gall nuts of commerce are obtained from *Quercus cerris* a species
of oak indigenous to Asia minor The galls are excrescences
from young shoots of trees & are produced by puncture of an insect

Both water & alcohol extract their active principles

Galls are a very powerful astringent & may be usefully employed where such
Infusion of galls has been recommended as a very useful injection in ^{hemorrhoids} ~~leucorrhoea~~ ^{Rem also in} ~~leucorrhoea~~ ^{diarrhoea}

An ointment made of 1 part of finely powdered galls to 8 of lard forms
a very useful application in hemorrhoidal affections

In prolapsus Ani & uteri injections of infusions of galls are generally useful

Geranium Maculatum

G M or spotted cranesbill grows abundantly in almost every part of the
Root which only part employed is thick rough & knobby

Extern dried root is of dark brown & internally of pale flesh colour

Its active principles are readily extracted both by alcohol & proof spirit
most agreeable astringent we possess The diseases of children where
astringents are indicated a decoction of it in milk is a very
convenient & efficacious remedy = Cholera infantum

44 *Geranium Maculatum*

In advanced stages of diarrhea & dysentery after proper evacuation have been made it has proved very beneficial.
One of most useful vegetable astringents & astringent
Saturated tincture dose 1 to 23 In Substance 30 or 40 grs

Orobanche Virginiana beech drop

Is a parasitic plant growing almost exclusively on roots of ^{tree} beech
Root is powerfully astringent
In aphthous ulcerations of mouth I have known it to be highly ^{beneficial}

Hematoxylon Campechianum

This tree which furnishes log woods of commerce is a native of S. America. wood is of deep red internally
Hematin is coloring matter of log wood in separate state
Decoctins taken internally gives a deep red color to urine
Recomm by some in dysentery & diarrhea Has also been used with advantage in chronic form of cholera Infantum
Best given in form of infusion 1 cup full every 30 to 4 hours

Rubus Villosus

Bark of Black berry roots is pure & powerful astringent
As an astringent this article may be employed where such rem. ^{are indicated}

Rhus

This is an inspissated vegetable juice possessing very great astringency

3 varieties 1st is in very small jet black fragments perfectly opaque without smell crackling under teeth when chewed
 2nd consists of large pieces of very dark brown colour
 Kino consists of 75 parts of tannin & 24 of red mucilage & 1 of ^{matter} ~~impurities~~
 Cold water dissolves 4 fifths of its substance Alcohol dissolves all except
 Has been employed with good effects in diabetes
 Kino in substance dose 10 to 30 gr

Catechu Extractum The tree mimosa catechu

which furnishes this extract is native of Hindostan
 This substance comes to us in hard brittle, flat, pieces of a dark brown colour
 200 gr contains 109 gr of tannin 68 of peculiar extractive matter
 13 of mucilage & 10 of residual matter
 In diarrhoea & the advanced periods of dysentery it is eq. if not superior to any of vegetable astringents we possess. It has also been prescribed with much advantage in gen relaxation & debility of digestive organs
 Given both in form of powder & tincture former ʒss 10 to 12 latter in dose of from 30 to 60 drops

Supracetate Plumbic

The acetate or sugar of lead consists of irregular masses resembling lumps of white sugar. Its taste is sweet & styptic
 decomposed by heat & light
 It is decomposed by alkalies ^{alkaline earths} & their carbonates, most of acids
 It accelerates frequency of pulse but does not augment its strength
 In the case of internal hemorrhages the sugar of lead is undoubtedly best
 Rem we possess Eq. applicable to both active & passive
 When however pulse is full & hard bleeding is abundant & a potential preliminary

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Sugar of Lead

also recorn in cure of dysentery & diarrhoea In treat of dysentery
as gen rule I am disposed to think unfavourably of this rem
The Sugar of lead is 1 of most useful rem. we possess for reduction
of external phlegmonous inflammations

The solution of sugar of lead made into a cold poultice with crumbs of
bread is an excellent application in phymosis hernia humoralis
& swelled inguinal glands

Dose of L of lead. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 gr

Sulphas Zincis

virtues as an astringent.

In chronic ophthalmia a weak solution of sulphate of Zinc often
produces excellent effects certainly pref in such cases to acetate
of lead
As an astringent injection in gonorrhoea its employment is very
common

When discharge has assumed the character of gleet may be employed
Sulphate of Zinc has been employed with much benefit in opacities
of cornea & in Pterygium or thickening of conjunctiva

This article affords 1 of most effectual astringent injections in
fluv albus may be advantageously united with alum for this pur.
13 of each dissolved in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of water forms 4 injections of $\frac{1}{2}$ strength

Sulphas alumina

Alum is an earthy salt consisting of sulphuric acid & alumina
dissolves in 15 times its weight of water at 60°

Alum 1 of most effectual remedies in colica pictionum
= 15 gr of powdered alum every 2 or 3 h

Alum whey in chronic discharges from bowels is excellent
employed as an injection in haemorrhoea is capable of doing much good.

Alum

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3 gr of alum & 10 of nitrate of potash give co. 2 hours val. remedy
in erysipelas & other forms of local inflammation tending to gangrene
As external applications in relaxations of uvula & cynanche
tonsillaris much benefit may often be derived from use of gargles

Calx

As a mild astringent lime water is a remedy of considerable utility
In the advanced periods of dysentery, diarrhoea & in cholera infantum
it often produces excellent effects

As an external remedy lime water may often be advantageously
used in old fungous ulcers attended with an inordinate discharge
of serous pus &c

Chloride of lime - This is 1 of most powerful disinfecting agents
we possess It is employed for disinfecting disfecting rooms.
privies &c

In destroying contagion & infection it is also highly useful
When applied to foul & offensive ulcers it not only completely
destroys their fetor but in general greatly improves them
1 to 4 3 dissolved in pint. of water

In periculent of strachina much benefit may sometimes be obtained
from a solution of this salt as a cathartic

Barytes

The only preparation of barytes employed in medicine is the
Muriate This salt has a bitter & pungent taste

It generally augments the urine & cutaneous exhalation

In a violent & obstinate & obstinate scorbutus of strachina I prescribe
a solution of this substance & had satisfactory seeing my patient get well

also prescribed with advantage in hepatic eruptions scabies &c.
 Dose 10 to 50d every 3 or 4h of solution of 13 to 3 distilled water
 should commence in small dose & gradually augment it
 The sulphuric & nitric acids the alkalies magnesia
 tartarized antimony burned sponge & flowers of sulphur decompose it

Acidum Nitricum

Nitric acid - In treat of old cases of syphilis connected with
 a chaeectic condition of system the nitric acid is capable
 of mitigating symptoms but is inadequate to perfect cure
 This acid may also be beneficially used as an external application
 to syphilitic ulcers & in certain chronic cutaneous eruptions
 It may be taken from 1 to 23 daily diluted in qrt of water
 to which 6 or 7oz of syrup is added

Its use increases the appetite accelerates the pulse augments secretion [of urine]

Nitro muriatic acid It may sometimes be substituted for mercury [of liver]
 It is especially recommended in C hepatitis & in functional disorders

Acidum Sulphuricum

Sulphuric acid is a medical agent of very considerable power
 As a tonic this acid is frequently administered

It seems to be particularly adapted to invigorate digestive organs
 during convalescence from febrile diseases

S. A. is a very efficacious rem in certain chronic eruptive diseases
 (diluted with water very efficacious in itchy applied externally
 made in to ointment with lard efficacious rem for itch 30d to oz of lard
 mostly incorporated

Chapter 8^m

49

Medicines whose action is principally directed to Uterine System

1. Medicines to promote the menstrual discharge

Emenagogues

Under this class are arranged such remedies as are supposed to be capable of promoting the menstrual discharge

9th 3 Radix Hellebori Nigri

The plant which furnishes this article is indigenous to Austria & Hy^{ve}

Root consists of numerous black fibres springing from knotty branches which issue out of a central knotty tubercle Taste acids bitter & nauseous

Root loses its active prop by age

When taken into stomach it manifestly increases the force & ^{rapidity} frequency of circulation & excites a sensation of warmth throughout whole body

Hellebore appears to possess a very considerable tendency to determine the circulation to hypogastric & pelvic viscera

Particularly valuable in cases of torpor where face is pale & ⁴ pulse soft & leuco-phlegmatic

May be given in substance or in form of extract, infusion or tincture

Extract 6 to 10 gr Dose of tincture, which is most commonly employed is 40 drops

2 or 3 t in cup of some aromatic tea such as rosemary pennyroyal

Bacher's pills answer extremely well = E.g. harts extract of pullabor myrtle with a small portion of cardus benedictus

Juniperus Sabino *savina* is a small evergreen tree of cedar species indig to Italy &c. It is cultivated with us in gardens

Scirpus Sabinas

More com. known for its emenagogue virtues than any other of this class
When taken internally it powerfully excites vascular system

It produces manifest flow of blood to uterine system
Beneficial in amenorrhoea in females of a relaxed habit
Useful rem in chronic rheumatism

Dose in substance 1 to 23 3 or 4 times a day if improper way of exhibition
Should be beaten up with honey or with any kind of syrup Dose of oil 1 to 6d

Mentha Pulegium - Pennyroyal

The pennyroyal of this country is the *mentha pulegioides* - has some medical
From my own experience I can say nothing in favour of this article

Rosemarinus officinalis

The rosemary is a plant well known in this country as com. garden shrub
As a warm aromatic stimulant it may often be giv with much advantage
in nervous disorders such as vertigo, palsy & spasmodic pains of stomach
oil of rosemary is giv from 2 to 16d in sugar

Rubia tinctorum - Madder

This is a perennial plant & cultivated as an article of commerce in
diff parts of Europe - Root part employed

I have never derived slightest advantage from it Dose 10 to 23

Polygala Senega

This plant is indigenous to U S - It is best giv in form of decoct
3/1 bruised root to 1 pt boiling water & boiled down 1/3 3 or 4 3 during day

Cantharides

51

In my own practice I have found this article to display very decided emmenagogue virtues in
When the ^{habit of body is full &} inflammatory venesections ought always to be prevented
Dose of tincture 20d 3 times a day & grad increased several instances

Aloes Extractum

I have known it to be prescribed with prompt success in a case of amenorrhoea
in combination with pulv. Spicac. in proportions of 10 to 1 gr ^{from evening} ev. morning

Polygonum Hydroperoides

Water Pepper, Biting Knot-weed

Extremely common throughout every section U.S.

The stem rises to height of about 12 or 24 inches is slender smooth branching ^{erect}

I have been more successful with this than any other remedy

I use it in form of saturated tincture Tea spoon full 3 times a day

2. Medicines that increase the Parturient Action of the Uterus

Mortua

Secale Cornutum - Ergot

Taken internally in large dose it excites nausea & vomiting attended sometimes
with vertigo pains in head & increased excitement of vascular system

When labour is protracted in consequence of feeble or irregular contractions
of uterus this medicine administered under due precautions hardly ever
fails to excite vigorous & effectual contractions Commonly manifests
its operation in 20 or 30 m. Mouth of uterus should be considerably
dilated & there should be no particular rigidity of external parts 444

32 M M B L W S

Borate of Soda - Borax is found in native state both in Europe & America

Borax as met with in Shops consists of irregular masses

It possesses a slightly alkaline & sweetish taste dissolv. by 12 times its weight of cold water & 2 of hot } It is decomposed by majority of acids
The Aphthous sore mouth of infants is almost always attended with acidity in primæ viæ

Borax is undoubtedly the most effectual rem. we possess as local application for cure of aphthæ

Besides its usefulness as an external remedy in aphthæ it has also been found highly beneficial in inflamed hæmorrhoidal tumours superficial excoriations sore nipples & certain cutaneous eruptions
Also an effectual remedy for chibblains For this purpose 23 of borax must be dissolved in oz of water

John Wiley, Marcho

Volume 2nd

May

Chapter 9

D. Medicines whose action is principally directed to the nervous system

1 Medicines that Lessen the Sensibility & Irritability of the Nervous System

These are stimulants when secondary effects are ~~a~~ diminution
 of the vital powers producing torpid insensibility & sleep
 The action of narcotics fall principally upon sensorium commune ^{& its appendages}

Opium

This is the inspissated juice obtained from the capsules of the papaver
 somniferum a plant indigenous to Persia Arabia & Egypt
 Opium contains 1st Morphia 2. Narcotine 3 Meconic acid
 Morphia is in the form of white shining crystals without odour but
 (is wholly insoluble in cold water)

It is speedily dissolved by the volatile & fixed oils
 The narcotic power of opium reside exclusively in the morphia
 Narcotine is a white inodorous & tasteless substance when
 (is dissolved by the fixed & volatile oils)

It exerts no very powerful influence on the nervous system
 Meconic Acid - when pure consists of a white solid ^{bitterness}
 cryotallyzable substance of an acid taste followed by considerable
 Both water & alcohol dissolve it readily

Effects of opium Is opium a sedative or excitant

It is unequivocally a stimulant

Opium is gen^{lly} employed in substance or in the form ^{tincture} of
 The black drop may be taken by persons who cannot
 endure opium in its solid form

Incompatible substances: oxymuriatic of mercury
 acetate of lead, alkalies, infusion of galls & yellow cinchona
 infusion of coffee

54 In the advanced stages of typhoid fevers opium ^{Excerpt} may sometimes
In gastritis & enteritis whether idiopathic or secondary opium
is often of great service

In acute hepatitis after the violence of the disease has been
subdued by prompt & efficient depletory measures from 3 to 5
gr of calomel with 1 gr opium ev. 4 h

Also employed with advantage in acute peritonitis

In *pinchomonis* opium can seldom be a proper remedy

In the advanced stages of ptychosis opium is the best remedy
& in fact almost the only palliative we possess

Opium given in combination with calomel constitutes 1 of the most
important rem in diarrhoea $\frac{1}{4}$ gr opium & $\frac{1}{8}$ gr Calomel ev 4 h

The Sulfate of Morphia is a most & powerful preparation
of opium It is readily dissolved in *water* & affords a convenient
mode of exhibiting ^{this name the} where strong prejudices exist against ^{& opium} *lacutarium*
 $\frac{1}{4}$ gr ordinary dose = equivalent to 1 gr opium

Acetate ^{of morphia} also employed in same way & in same dose ^{of morphia} as sulfate

Lactucarium

This name has been given to the inspissated juice of the *lactuca*
sativa or common garden lettuce It posess in & inferior degree
the soporific & anodyne prop of opium & may therefore be
employed in all cases where opium is indicated ^{same effect}
It must be given in double the dose of opium to produce the

Camphora

Camphor is a peculiar vegetable principle existing always in
the state of a concrete

Camphora

55

The camphor of commerce is chiefly obtained from the *laureus camphora* a tree growing in great abundance in Borneo Ceylon Java &c.

Is camphor a diffusible or narcotic stimulus. Its ^{the narcotic} proper place is among
In the latter stage of typhus: when the pulse is small the skin dry & hot & adreum
wakefulness, subsultus & other symptoms of nervous irritation exist camphor
will often produce great benefit

In bilious fevers camphor may often be used with very good effect

Camphor may be given either in the form of powder emulsion or
solutions. It may be given when ^{carbonate of} tuturated with magnesia

Dose 2 Gr to 1 scruple

Humulus Lupulus - The Hops

It possesses narcotic powers to a very considerable degree. The
flowers are the only parts used in medicine

It may be given in the form of an extract or tincture

Tincture made by infusing 5 oz hops in ^{2th} proof spirits = dose 13 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ₂₃

Lupulin = the active powers of the hop reside almost exclusively in it
Dose 8 to 16 gr

Hyoscyamus Niger - Henbane

^{this plant}
Found in abundance in Europe. Its root bears a
considerable resemblance to that of the parsnip

Both alcohol & water extract the narcotic powers of ^{us} Hyoscyamus

Best menstruum is dilute alcohol

It differs from opium in heating the system much less
& in acting as an aperient on the bowels

Employed in form of tincture or extract - extract is given from gr ss to
as much as patient will use

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Corun Maculatum - Hemlock

Alcohol & ether extract the narcotic properties of the leaves readily & completely. As a remedial article *ecenta* admits of pretty extensive application. Extract is given in dose of 2 or 3 grs & gradually increased until some effect is produced. Hemlock is distinguished by the ferruginous spots on the stalks.

Atropina Belladonna - Deadly Nightshade

This is an European plant & a exceedingly energetic narcotic.

The whole plant is extremely active.

Very valuable remedy for cure of whooping-cough.

Useful rem. for cure of Dysentery.

It possesses the power of dilating the pupils whether taken internally or applied externally.

It is supposed to have the power of preventing scarlatina.

The most convenient & effective mode of administering the belladonna is by employing the powdered leaves or root. Dose of leaves somewhat strong 1 gr. root.

Stramonium - Thorn-Apple

It is a powerful narcotic. It contains gum, resin, carbonate of ammonia & an alkaline principle which has received the name of *atropine*.

It has been employed with success in maniacal hysteria epilepsy chorea tetanus & palsy. Like belladonna it produces great dilatations of the pupils when applied to parts.

Like belladonna it produces great dilatations of the pupils when applied to parts.

Dose } Powdered leaves 1 gr Powdered seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ gr
Tincture 15 to 20 drops

Aconitum Napellus - Wolfsbane

It is a powerful narcotic poison. It is indigenous to alpine regions of Europe.

Wolfsbane

27

to a mercurial course

It is often of decided advantage in rheumatic & syphilitic pains consequent
It is now employed in form of an extract = $\frac{1}{2}$ gr may be com with grad, there

Solanum Nigrum

very common in U.S. & gen found growing in gardens The black berries are an active narcotic poison Solanin an alkaline principle upon which Solanin may be giv in $\frac{1}{4}$ gr doses 2 or 3 t.d. dissolved in some active acid Dose 2 gr of dried leaves made into a pill night & morning & should increase the dose

Solanum Dulcamara

It is cultivated with us as a garden shrub It bears red berries It is a climbing plant with woody brittle stocks - It flowers in July & young twigs & leaves are parts employed & should be gathered in spring It is of unquestionable service in herpetic & syphilitic eruptions I have found the extract of dulcamara a very useful rem. for chronic venereal pains & stiffness of the muscles = chronic rheumatism It is exhibited in form of decoction or infusion

Digitalis Purpurea - Fox-glove

Switzerland

This is a biennial plant growing abundantly in mountainous forests of & cultivated with us It yields its medicinal virtues both to water & alcohol

Digitalis is a sedative in its primary operation

It may be exhibited in substance tincture or infusion

Dose } Powdered leaves gr. 1. 2 or 3 t. a day & grad increased
Tincture 20 drops

58 Nicotiana Tabacum.

Nicotin - a peculiar principle upon which the ^{medicinal} properties of the plant are ^{supposed to depend}
Tobacco has been successfully employed in dropsy & dysuria

Strychnos Nux Vomica

The tree which furnishes this article is indigenous to Eastern continent.

The seeds contain 2 peculiar alkaline principles, brucia & strychnia
strychnia contains the active properties of the nux. vomica

It has been employed with success paralysis

4 gr of powdered nut or 2 gr extract may be given 3, 4, or 5 tds.

Quercus Toxicodendron. vel Radicans - ^{Swampy sumach} Poison oak
Dose of Extract 2 gr to be gradually increased

Sella Araneorum - Spider's web,

The more obvious effects of this remedy when taken into the system
is to allay irritation to tranquillize the ^{mind} system & to induce easy sleep ^{bers}
In chronic hysterics I have employed with much advantage
Dose 5 or 5 gr repeated every 3rd, 4th or 5th hours

Hydrocyanic Acid - Prussic Acid is the
most prompt & fatal poison known

It is necessary to keep it excluded from light

It has been employed successfully in the cure of some nervous disorders

Also been employed with advantage in Phthisis Pulmonalis

In the cure of whooping cough this remedy is very efficacious

Not more than 2 drops ^{of this acid} can be given in a day in doses of $\frac{1}{16}$ of a drop
Ammonia is the antidote

2. Medicines that Increase & Equalize the Nervous Energy

Antispasmodics

Afsafoetida This is the inspissated ^{milky} juice of a perennial plant indigenous to Persia & known to Botanists by the name of ^{ferule} ~~asafetida~~ ^{asafetida}. It is brought to us in dry hard pieces. It is 1 of our most penetrating nervous stimulants. Taken in large dose it excites a more lively flow of the spirits increases the action of the heart & arteries & induces ^{vertigo}. As a palliative nervous diseases it is 1 of our most efficacious remedies in hysteria. It may also be employed ^{much} with benefit in all spasmodic affections of the alimentary canal unattended with any active inflammation in the part. *Afsafoetida* is giv either in substance, ^{3℞ to ℥℥} emulsion, or tincture.

Galbanum is the inspissated juice of a perennial plant indigenous to Africa & known to Botanists by the name of ^{Galbanum} ~~bulb~~ ^{Bulb}. In Spasmodic & flatulent colic it will often afford very considerable ease in form of pills ℥℥ to ℥℥℥ Tincture 1℥ to 3℥

Gum Ammoniacum is the inspissated juice of the *heracleum gummiferum* & umbelliferous plant = Africa = ^{Fedra} ~~Fedra~~. Brownish externally & internally of a whitish redish or deep yellow. In spasmodic colic it may be giv with much advantage. Best exhibited in form of emulsion. 2℥ must be triturated with the yolk of an egg grad. adding 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ of water = 1 or 2 table spoonfuls every 2 or 3 h.

60 Muske is produced by *moschus moschiferus*
It is 1 of the most diffusive ^{we possess} penetrating though fugacious stimulants
It is the most powerful antispasmodic we possess It has been employed in
every spasmodic disease
Dose in substance 6 to 30 gr repeated according to circumstances

Castor is obtained from a small animal found in ^{or} Canada
known by name of castor fiber The castor has a brownish black color
Its reputation as an antispasmodic not very considerable at present ^{age}
Dose of tincture 30 to 60 drops

Alium Sativum is 1 of the most diffusive vegetable
stimulants we possess Does not possess very important powers as
an antispasmodic Recommended Spasmodic asthma, pertussis
& croup Very common domestic rem. for expulsion of worms

Valeriana
valerian is a perennial plant indigenous to England & Germany
root is the only part employed In its general operation it acts
as a stimulant producing considerable antispasmodic effects
Epilepsy chronic hysteria In every form of asthenic fever
valerian may be very gen. employed with advantage
Dose of powder is from 3 ss to 3 iiii 3 or 4 t. d.
The oil in gr in dose of from 6 to 20 drops

Symplocarpus Fetida - Skunk Cabbage 61

The skunk cabbage poses very considerable Antispasmodic powers
Recommended as a ~~palliative~~ in spasmodic asthma dose of powdered
root 30 to 50 gr

Sulphuric Ether

Ethers are the products of the distillation of acids with alcohol
They are light, extremely volatile & limpid very odorous & inflammable
S. E. is an exceedingly diffusible stimulant

It is 1 of the most important antispasmodics ever proposed for cure of
hysterical paroxysm It is also given to check vomiting & sea sickness
It has been used with advantage in whooping cough chorea singultus
nervous head ach & vertigo ^{in some degree of cold} It evaporates rapidly & produces an
Dose 1 drachm to 33

Oleum Succinae - Oil of Amber

Amber is dug out of the earth & found along the coast of the Baltic
oil of amber when taken internally heats the system & excites the ^{own} secretions
(It has been much recommended tetanus, hysteria, & other spasmodic ^{complaints})
Dose 10 to 30 drops

Chapter 11

Medicines whose action is principally manifested in
the circulatory system

Stimulants

The term stimulus is restricted to the designation of those remedies
which without producing evacuations increase the action of the heart & arteries
& of the nervous power

62 As a general rule stimulants are forbidden where ^{indicated} bleeding is

Carbonas Ammonia - Volatile Alkali

Carbonate of ammonia is obtained in the form of white ^{mages} semitransparent of a fibrous texture & efforescing when exposed to the air

It is soluble in 4 parts of water not soluble in alcohol

It is a very active stimulant It is more beneficial in the advanced stages of typhus than any other rem usually restored to in this disease

It is much used in Purpurial fever when the system is sinking In gen. the carbonate of ammonia as a peculiar useful stimulant

whenever a hot & dry state of skin exists with much prostration of the vital ^{power} may be used with advantage in chronic rheumatism

It may be give either in the form of powder or pulsp Dose 5 to 20 gr

Oleum Terbinthina

It is completely soluble in 6 parts of sulphuric ether ^{& no action on it} The alkalies have

It is an active & penetrating stimulus

It is but seldom ~~prescribed~~ in the low states of fever as a gen. stimulus

It is of very considerable utility in chronic rheumatism ^{& bowels} much extolled for its efficacy in removing obstinate obstructions of the

In obstinate cecis It is a very valuable rem.

As an external remedy In treatment of burns & scalds very valuable

As a stimulant or diuretic = dose 20 to 30 drops

Phosphorus is a compact substance of a pale ^{colour} yellow

It is 1 of the most active & penetrating exponents

It is highly recommended some in treat of typhus Also been give with success in spasmodic & ~~chronic~~ ^{nerve} diseases Dose 1 gr in course of 24 h $\frac{1}{2}$

Alcohol is a colourless & transparent liquid obtained from vinous liquors by distillation. It consists of carbon hydrogen & oxygen. It is an exceedingly active diffusible stimulant. Alcohol seldom employed in its pure state as an internal remedy. In the various forms of ardent & vinous liquors it is an extremely common remedy in all cases of gen. debility unaccompanied by local inflammation. Syphilis = no remedy more grateful than the prudent use of gen. wine attended with salutory effects. In chronic form of bowel complaints the use of port wine is almost universally

Capricum Annum - Red Pepper

Its virtues are completely extracted by alcohol & ether. It is an active & agreeable stimulant recommended in ^{advanced stages} acute Rheumatism. Dose of powder 10 to 30 gr.

Caryophylli Aromatica - Cloves

These are the unexpanded flower buds of the beautiful tree of the family of myrtles indigenous to the Molucca Islands. Its virtues are completely extracted by alcohol & ether. Cloves are the most stimulant of all the aromatic remedies & may be used in all cases where we wish to produce a strong local impression on the stomach. Dose 5 to 15 gr.

Zingibar - Ginger grows spontaneously in East Indies. It is a powerful though not very diffusible stimulant.

Piper Nigrum - Black pepper

It is a permanent & general stimulant.

24 Chapter 12

2. medicines acting superficially upon the organs of secretion

1. Medicines that act on the Cutaneous Exhalants

Diaphoretics

These are medicines that increase the natural transpiration by the cuticular exhalants

Diaphoretics either by relaxing the mouths of the transpiratory vessels or by increasing their activity or establishing & increasing flow of blood to them or finally by at once producing both the former & the latter of these effects

In the Phlegmasia diaphoretics are among our most useful remediate means when judiciously employed 202

The antimonial Preparations

In all Sthenic diseases the preparations of this metal are decidedly the best diaphoretics we possess Also useful in chronic cutaneous ^{eruptions}

James's powder is recommended as peculiarly beneficial in febrile affections. It possesses a obvious tendency to diminish flow of blood to head

Pulvis antimonialis which is an imitation of James's powder is an excellent diaphoretic in febrile diseases Dose 4 to 8 gr or 3rs or 4h

Hermes mineral is a hydro-sulphuret of antimony. It is better adapted than any other prep. of this metal to cases that require a long continued use of ~~antimonials~~ or where there is much weakness of digestive organs

It is chiefly in disorders of the eruptive kind that its good effects have been particularly noticed Dose as an alterative $\frac{1}{2}$ gr to $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr

Tartar Emetic is the most valuable of the Emetics 65
in every point of view
In union with nitre it forms 1 of our most efficient refrigerant
diaphoretics & it is in this way that it is most commonly employed in febrile ^{disorders}
In dose of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of gr it has produced excellent effects in chronic ^{exhaustive diseases}

Radix Ipecacuanhae - Dover's Powder ^{dose}
Ipecac. does not manifest any diaphoretic powers unless given in nauseating
Combined however with opium & vitriolated tartar it helps to form
one of our most valuable diaphoretics - the pulvis Ipecac. compositus
or Dover's powder as it is usually called - Ipecac. 1 part ^{of Potash 8 parts} of opium & sulphate
In latter stages of dysentery very useful Also in Cholera infantum
it is very useful by uniting it with small portions of calomel = $\frac{1}{4}$ gr with $\frac{1}{2}$ gr ^{doses here}
In diarrhoea calomel & Dover's powder united very valuable
It may be very beneficially administered in dyspepsia attended with ^{intestinal irritation} gastro
Particularly useful in arthritic affections
It may indeed be employed with advantage in any variety of symptomatic
symptomatic attended with much pain & a dry & harsh skin
Dose 5 to 15 gr

Nitras Potasse - Nitrate of potash - Salt petre
It is soluble in 7 parts of cold water When nitre is taken in
dose of from 10 to 15 gr its effects are gently diaphoretic, diuretic
refrigerant & sedative
It is usually combined with tartar emetic to which occasionally a small
portion of calomel is added when given as a diaphoretic
Nitre has been much recommended in hemorrhages = From 15 to 20 gr
should be given & repeated at intervals of from 30 minutes to 2 hours

66 Preparations of Ammonia
Carbonate of ammonia
By itself rarely employed as a diaphoretic but saturated ^{with} acetic or citric acids it forms a pleasant & very useful medium for this purpose
= Dose of these prep. a table spoon full every hour or 2 They do not stimulate or heat the system nor yet depress or relax it in their operation
In fevers attended with a dry & hot skin & a very irritable state of stomach the acetate of ammonia or spiritus mindereri is peculiarly beneficial
Is an excellent palative in dyspepsia

Eupatorium Perfoliatum is indigenous to N.Y.
known by name of bonset, crowsfoot veg. antimony thoroughwort.
Lare dose excites vom. & purging in smaller dose it produces copious perspiration & acts as a gentle tonic In slight cases of catarrhal fever a weak infusion of it drunk warm on going to bed will often remove the
In acute rheumatism may use infusion as common drink
dose of powdered leaves as tonic or diaphoretic 10 or 20 gr
Infusion made by pouring a quart of ^{boiling} water on 2 drachms of leaves ^{or 2 or 3} 1 gill

Asclepias Tuberosa as it grows in dry & sandy soils
known by name of butterfly weed & pleurisy root root is part
employed in medicine & is large, fleshy, spindle shaped or branched
Its effects upon the system are those of a diaphoretic & expectorant
It is applicable in every case where diaphoresis & expectoration are to be ^{promoted}
I have frequently employed it catarrhal Affections
root give either in substance or decoction about a gill of the strong
decoction may be taken 2 or 3 t. d powder dose 20 to 40 gr

Guaiaicum officinale is a considerable tree indig. to West Indies & Brazil 67

Gum *Guaiaicum* Excites the action of heart & arteries increases heat of body & promotes the serous excretions especially those from skin & lungs full.
Dose of *G. guaiaicum* in substance 10 gr to 3 fs Tincture dose 1 to 2 teat spoon

Daphne Mezereum is a low shrub growing spontaneously in Spain France & bark is part employed
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz of bark same quant. liquorice root boiled in 3 pts water down to 1 quart may be given in dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ a gill 4 t. do

Smilax Sarsaparilla. This is a climbing plant growing in western part of U.S. root is part employed in medicine Boiling water readily & completely extracts its active principles Recommended in venereal affections Scrofulous & Rheumatic affections Compound fluid extract of *sarsaparilla* is a neat & very excellent preparation (A table spoon full is a dose)

Sauus Sassafras

The bark & with ~~off~~ the young branches contain a great deal of mucilage This mucilage is an exceedingly good application in a cure of *githatnia* & it is no less useful as a demulcent in catarrhal & dysenteric affections The long continued use of this article has cured a case of inveterate rheumatism It is now employed in form of infusion oil is best

Xanthoxylum Fraxineum - Prickly Ash is a tall shrub indigenous to U.S. Bark is a warm stimulant & diaphoretic Very valuable in Chronic Rheumatism Dose of powdered bark 20 to 30 gr

68 *Saponaria officinalis* is now naturalized & abundant in ^{W.I.}
soap-wart very valuable in herpetic eruptions
Decoction made by boiling 2oz of root in 2qts water down to 1qt. ^{taken in 24h} whole to be

Sulphur

Has long been celebrated as an external & internal rem in chronic cutaneous affections

Sulphureus fumigations The diseases in which sulphureus fumigations
have been found most beneficial are chronic rheumatism, psora, lepra, & herpes

Chapter 13th May 25th 1835

Episprastics Those substances alone which excite the exhalant
to an abundant effusion of ~~fluid~~ serum under the cuticle producing
vesication or in common language blisters

I think that the salutary operations of blisters must depend mainly ~~on~~
diverting the circulation ~~from~~ & excitement from the affected organs &
directing them upon the vesicated part

In the treat. of febrile diseases. Blisters are capable of affording very ^{advantages} important
also important rem. in treat of the diff varieties of Malignant diseases

Lytta vesicatoria - *Cantharides*

Cantharadin - Blistering principle. Strangury proceeds from
the absorption of the acrid principle of the cantharides ^{no other vesicating}
substance produces this effect

Cantharides seldom produce complete vesication under 10 or 12 hours 254

Lytta vittata - *Potato* ^{W.V.} *Lytta*

It feeds chiefly upon the potato plant upon which it is often found in immense
numbers about the end of July or beginning of August

Potato Fly

69

Its head is red with black antennae the wing cases are black with a pale yellow margin & a stripe of the same colour along the middle of them. It is applicable to the same medical purposes as the Spanish fly.

Nitric Acid

2 parts of the acid is to be diluted with 1 part of water - with this the affected part is to be rubbed. As soon as pain is experienced the acid is to be neutralized by washing the surface with a solution of the carbonate of potash. The cuticle may now be detached & a common blister laid upon the surface.

Tartarized Antimony

The best mode of using it is to incorporate it with simple cerate or tereb. 3℥ of former to 3℥ of latter. May apply it either by frictions or spread it on leather & wear it in the way of a plaster.

Unguent & Issues

They are often peculiarly applicable in certain chronic affections where it is necessary to keep up a long continued counter irritating influence.

Rubefacients

are substances which simply produce a redness & inflammation of the part to which they are applied.

Semina Sinapis = Mustard

It is 1 of the most useful rubefacients we possess. Its action is prompt producing pain & inflammation in 15 or 20 minutes. The mode of using it is to make a paste with the juice of the seeds & water or vinegar & apply it in the shape of a horridia.

Semina Sinapis

Sinapisms are often of great service in the treat of diseases ~~In~~ Apoplexy & comatose affections they are applied to the feet also beneficial when applied to ~~abdomen~~ in spasmodic affections of the stomach & bowels
 A table spoon full of powdered mustard mixed with a pint of warm water acts promptly ^{as an emetic}

Capsicum Annum - Cayenne pepper

This is an excellent rubefacient - It may be employed for this purpose either by mixing the powdered ~~capsules~~ in proof spirits or in the shape of a saturated ^{tincture}
 In paralysis or torpor of the extremities & in the low states of fever friction with either of these preparations is sometimes very serviceable

Alum Sativum - Garlic frequently employed as a ^{rubefacient}

It is apt to vesicate - It has been employed with success to ~~dissect~~ ^{dissect} indolent tumours

Oleum Terbinthina is strongly rubefacient & is 1 of our most common applications for purposes of this kind
 It is usually employed in the shape of a liniment ^{rubefacient articles} in union with alcohol & other

Oleum monarda Punctata

It is obtained from monarda Punctata a beautiful native plant of this country - It is a most powerful rubefacient

It will be found to answer exceedingly well in all cases where such remedies are indicated

Aqua Ammonia very frequently employed as a ^{rubefacient}

Its rubefacient powers not very great

Camphora dissolved in alcohol is 1 of our most common rubefacients

Structura Cantharidum
^{rubefacient}
Respects but feeble flowers.

71

Pix Burgundica

This resinous substance is obtained from the Norway spruce fir
Spread on leather it is much employed as a rubefacient application

Expirines

These are medicines which when applied to *Schneideian* ~~men~~ ^{men}
increase its natural secretions

They have been found found serviceable in rheumatic affections of the head, in pains
of the ear, in ophthalmia toothache & various other affections of the head part

Nicotiana Tabacum Asarum Europaeum Hellebom autumnale
Serbellum Minerale

Chapter 14th

2 medicines that increase the Action of the Urinary Organs

Diuretics

Diuretics are such medicines as promote the discharge of urine ^{patients}

A pretty free use of mild ^{stimulant} drinks should ~~be~~ always be allowed. diopical

Diuretics are very valuable remedies in dropsy Also recem in chronic

Dysentery also in certain affections of the pulmonary organs

In ulcers of the kidneys, or inflame of the mucus membrane lining bladder
& urethra balsamic diuretics may in gen be usefully employed

72 *Digitalis Purpurea* - Foxglove

Diuretic action of *digitalis* is independent of its sedative powers. It is commonly prescribed in combination with calomel.

It generally operates most beneficially in dropsy when combined with other diuretics or hydragogue remedies as Calomel, squills, Dover's Powder, cream of tartar. ^{He}
Best form for administering this medicine is an infusion of the leaves - dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3℥

Scilla Radix - *Scilla Maritima* - Squill root

This is 1 of the most certain & efficacious & valuable diuretics we possess

It is rendered more active when combined with calomel

The squill seems to increase diuresis by stimulating the kidneys to increased action & calomel it is well known has a powerful tendency to promote absorptions

It is more useful in hydrothorax than in any other variety

Dose. from 1 to 4 gr in substance. Tincture & vinegar & vinegar of squills from 30 to 60 drs.

Colchicum Autumnale - Meadow Saffron

Grows in abundance in temperate climate of Europe & may be cultivated in ^{our gardens}
It acts as a sedative allaying inflammatory pain & moderating the action of the ^{heart & arteries}
& possesses considerable diuretic powers

It is a remedy of great powers in Rheumatism & gout

Seeds are preferable to root

The saturated vinous tincture is given in dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3℥

Nictiana Tabacum ^{lies} possesses very considerable diuretic powers

Lytta vesicatoria In cases of dropsy attended with a weak & languid circulation cantharides will often produce very good effects

Much employed for cure of incontinence of urine & suppression of this discharge from torpor or paralysis of bladder. ^{recommends} in Leucorrhoea & in Gleet

Lytta vesicatoria

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It is estimated very highly for the cure of seminal weakness & impotency
Dose in substance 1 to 2 grs tincture dose 36 to 60 drops

Bosam Copraiba

The tree which affords this resinous liquid grows spontaneously at Guiana Brazil
alcohol & the expressed essential oils dissolve it with facility

It is a stimulant diuretic In large doses it acts pretty powerfully as a cathartic

It has long been celebrated for the cure of gonorrhoea given at 1st in dose of 60
drops formed into an emulsion with sugar mucilage & water repeated every morning ^{morning}

Also been resorted to in Chronic inflammation of Bronchia

In Chronic diarrhoea I have known it to produce very excellent effects

Piper Cubeba This plant is a native of Java the

Philippine Islands &c & furnishes the cubebæ of commerce

Cubebæ are the berries of the plant & are of a light brown colour size of black ^{2 pepper}
are a warm & aromatic stimulant In dose of from 1 to 25 ^{24 hours} ^{ably diuretic} ^{the are considered}

Cubebæ not equal to the pure balsam copraiba in treat of gonorrhoea

Also prescribed with advantage in Leucorrhoea

dose of powder 1 to 33 3 t.d. tincture dose 1 to 2 or 33 3 or 4 times during ^{24 hours}

Chiococca vel cubinica - Catinica Root

The plant which affords the root is obtained from Brazil

Both water & alcohol extract its virtues completely

I have employed it in 2 cases of actis with highly favourable results

Dose of aqueous extract 6 to 20 grs

Spium Atroscelinum common parsley of the gardens ^{repress very}
considerable diuretic powers ' Give in form of decoction it seldom fails to produce a very ^{increased} ^{of urine} cathartic

74. *Diosma Crenata* - India - Buchu leaves

This plant is a native of the southern extremity of Africa
Water & alcohol extracts their virtues completely

Buchu leaves possess stimulant, diaphoretic & diuretic properties

They have been employed with the happiest effect in chronic inflammation ^{of bladder} of mucus men.

Dose of powder 20 to 40 gr 3 tds. Saturated tincture a tea spoonfull 3 tds.

Daucus Carota - Wild carrot W. I.

I have derived unequivocal advantage from an infusion of these seeds in anasarca
swellings of legs also been employed with success in other varieties of dropsy

Erigeron Heterophyllum This plant common to W. I. etc
I have been much in the habit of prescribing this plant in hydropic
& gravelly diseases A pint or 2 of decoction may be taken ev. 24 h

Chimaphila Umbellata - winter green - Pipsissewa

It grows in the dry shady woods & preserves its verdure during the
winter season
Bees recommend it in dropsy also in intermitteuts

A pint of the strong decoction may be given in 24 h

Subcarbonas Potassae - Kali Preparatum

Modus operandi as all saline matters are more or less stimulated
they must all of them in passing ^{by} the kidneys be ^{diuretic} lessened or less
I have employed the carbonate of potash ^{in combination with squills} in hydrothorax

Dose 10 gr to 3 ss

Acetas Potasae - Sal Diureticus -
terra Foliatâ Tartari

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It consists of 45 parts of potash & 45 of acetic acid Dose is from ʒ to ʒ

Nitras Potasae - Nitric Salt petre

As a diuretic Nitre is not very powerful - It should be administered ^{diuretic effect} in copious draughts of some mild liquid when administered ^{with a view to its} Dose as a diuretic X to ʒ

Superv-traitas Potasae - Cream of Tartar

When given in large doses it acts upon the bowels producing copious watery stools; & at the same time excites the kidneys to an abundant ^{secretion of urine} It conveys a powerful controul over dropsical accumulations To increase its diuretic effects it may be advantageously given in union with ^{digitalis} simply as a diuretic ^{in small doses it acts} Dose from ʒ to ʒ it acts as a hydragogue ʒ to ʒ a pint of boiling water & flavoured with lemon peel & sugar forms an excellent & cooling diuretic drink

Spiritus Etheris Nitrosi

The dulcified spirit of nitre is a colourless fluid extremely fragrant It consists of a portion of nitric ether & nitric acid in union with alcohol It is by no means a certain or active diuretic It possesses considerable ^{however} diaphoretic As an antiphlogistic in febrile diseases of children attended with a dry & hot skin the sweet spirit of nitre often produces very excellent effects Dose as diuretic for an adult ʒ Diaphoretic dose 10 to 30 drops *Sinctura Murialis Ferri* It possesses considerable diuretic power It has been especially recommended in suppression of urine depending on spasm given in dose of 10 or 15 drops ev 15 minutes

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Muriated tincture of Iron

In chronic inflammations of the mucous mem. of bladder this tincture has been used with decided benefit

Chapter 15

Iodine - Iodine

Iodine consists of soft, friable opaque crystalline scales of a dark colour
It dissolves in 7000 times its weight of water & in a much smaller quant. ^{or ether} of alcohol
It combines with nearly all the metallic & with many of the non metallic substances forming iodides. With oxygen it forms iodous & iodic acid & with hydrogen a gaseous compound called hydriodic acid
Administered in minute doses iodine frequently manifests decided tonic powers give tone the stomach & exciting the appetite

Although very extensive in its influence on the animal system its action appears to be especially directed on the absorbent or lymphatic system -
Used in Goitre In scrofula also iodine is a remedy of valuable powers
It is particularly beneficial in dissolving or removing ^{the} scrofulous ^{deposits} in the
In enlargements of the lymphatic mammary glands of a scrofulous character iodine has been used with the happiest effect Also in enlargements of the liver & spleen

It is entitled to considerable attention in gonorrhoea successfully used in venereal bubo Also recommended in amenorrhoea dysmenorrhoea & chlorosis Been employed with success in leucorrhoea
Accom in hydropic affections as a drop of ovaria

It is only in the early or incipient stage of ~~the~~ ^{the} phthisis pulmonalis that any advantage can be expected from the use of this remedy

very valuable in serfulous ophthalmia

Dose of tincture of iodine & of the solution of hydriodate of potash is from 10 to 20 drops 3 t. d. & grad. incr. until it amounts to 25 or 30 drops

Chapter 16

3. Medicines that Alter the state of the Urinary Secretion

Lithontriptics or Antilithics

These are medicines capable of correcting the lithic diathesis or of dissolving ^{urinary calculi} All the varieties of urinary deposits described by authors may be regarded ^{as composed of the 4 following elementary substances} 1. The lithic acid & its compounds 2. The oxalate of lime 3. Cystic oxide 4. the earthy phosphates Almost all the pulverulent & amorphous sediments consist either of the lithic acids & its compounds or of the earthy phosphates The yellowish or rufous brown, reddish brown or laqueous or pink sediments are of the former kind The white precipitate consists of the latter substance The particular state of the system which favours the formation of the lithic acid or lithates is called the lithic acid diathesis & that which gives rise to the phosphates the phosphatic diathesis 344

With regard to lithontriptics or those articles which are supposed to have the power of dissolving urinary calculi Antilithics appear to produce these remediate effects chiefly by ^{favoring} healthy digestion & chymification

Carbonas Sodas et Potas

fixed alkalies may operate beneficially ^{in urinary depositions} by ^{favoring} the formation of lithates or lithic acids The alkalinizing carbonates ^{are gen. given in preparation to the pure alkalies} must occasionally interpose a purgative while pursuing a course of alkaline treatment From 20 to 50 grs of Carbonate of soda or potassa may be taken 2 or 3 t. d.

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Magnesia

The antilithic powers of magnesia are very considerable
 Dose 25 gr 3 t. d.

Aqua Calcis

Lime water is to be giv. in milk of from a pint to a quart a day

Mineral Acids

Their antilithic power is gen. unequivocally evinced in complaints in which the phosphatic diathesis prevails & where the calculous ^{or white} sediments. The nitric, muriatic & sulphuric acids have each been employed to check the formation of white urinary sediments

Mineral acids almost always disagree with children - In cases of this kind recourse must be had to the vegetable acids - Tartaric acid may be giv. freely either in a pure state or in combination as in cream of tartar 5 to 20 grs former, & from 20 to 60 of latter 2 or 3 t. d.
 Citric acid preferable - Dose 5 to ~~60~~⁵⁰ gr

Carbonic Acid

This gaseous acid may be giv. where the acids disagree, with peculiar benefit

Uva ursi Folia - Bear berry

It is an evergreen creeping plant It is indigenous to W. I.
 They yield their active principles both to alcohol & water

In nephritic affections from gravel or other causes we have abundant proof of its utility. It has been extolled for the cure of diabetes, consumption, leucorrhoea, hematuria & gonorrhoea

Best giv. in form of powder Dose 10 grs to 3 i

Not entitled to any attention for its properties in this respect

Chapter 17

4. Medicines that promote the Secretory Action of the Salivary Glands

Sialagogues

Hydrargyrum - Mercury

Mercury may prove remediate:—

- 1 By producing a new & peculiar excitement the system
- 2 By equalizing the circulation & thereby removing local congestions
- 3 By establishing & afflux to the inflamed glands of the mouth ^{relieving throat}
- 4 By exciting discharges from the bowels & the various excretory glands of the ^{body} ^{pituitary} ^{fever}

Recommended in yellow fever very valuable in bout of autumnal

In obstinate intermittents It has been much praised for the cure of typhus fever more especially congestive form

In the acute phlegmatial fevers mercury is also a rem of very considerable importance
should give the calomel in such doses as to procure its purgative & specific

operation at same time of great efficacy in hepatitis

Has been much recommended for its powers in pulmonary inflammation

In chronic inflam of the bronchia calomel & quina are often of much service
useful in incipient phthisis depending on a syphilitic taint

Also recom. by some in cure of ^{chronic} Rheumatism

In some varieties of ophthalmia mercury is a remedy of great powers

It may be useful in dysentery after the ^{acute} inflammatory stage has passed away

of great efficacy ~~hardly~~ ^{when} ^{giv. in minute doses}

It allays morbid ^{irritation} irritability more than any other remedy

Hydrargyrus

In Colica pictorum tetanus Dropsy & Hydrocephalus ^{is a very useful remedy} mercury
 It is 1 of our most efficacious means in many of the cutaneous diseases
 particularly scabies prurigo & porrigo Best employed externally
 It is commonly cured without difficulty by mercurial ointment

Of the Mercurial preparations
 Pilule Hydrargyri - Blue Pill

These pills are made by rubbing mercury with viscid substances
 until the globules disappear & the metal assumes the state of a black
 oxide = The conserve of roses is com. employed for this purpose

4 gr of blue pill contain 1 gr of mercury

It is the mildest preparation of mercury In general where we wish
 to produce a very gradual & gentle mercurial impression & where the
 bowels are easily excited the blue pill is an excellent form of exhibiting ^{mercury}
 Dose as an alterative 4 to 6 gr once or twice a day

In dose of from gr x to 31 it commonly acts as a gentle laxative

Ungentum Hydrargyri mercurial ointment

is an most important article Made with the black oxide of mercury
 & lard ^{by combining} by agitating them together chemically by agitating them together
 for 2 h at the temperature of 350° F = every oz of lard contains 21
 gr of black oxide ^{generally} It produces the same effects as when mercury ^{is given internally}
 unction is commonly performed by rubbing in from 2 to 3 oz on
 the inner surface of thighs All the purposes for which a ^{general} mercurial
 influence may be requisite are to be well answered by this ointment
 It is a very valuable rem- for treat of erysipilis
 It is the most useful rem. we possess for the treat of venereal Buboes

Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum - *Hydrargyri oxy-81*
murias - corrosive sublimate - Chloride of mercury

This is a white crystalline mass. It consists of one proportional of mercury & 2 of chlorine constituting a bz. chloride of mercury

It dissolves in 11 parts of cold water

Give in small doses, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a gr for instance its effects are those of mercury in { general

White of eggs is the most efficacious rem. in cases of poisoning from it
It is particularly applicable in the secondary symptoms of syphilis

I have been in the habit of employing the preparation almost exclusively in every stage of syphilis & I have never known any ill consequences to follow

I gen. give it in combination with extract of cicuta 422

In the treatment of cutaneous affections it is the most efficacious of all the mercurial preparations In erysipelas ^a solution of corrosive sublimate is a most excellent remedy Dose $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of gr once or twice daily

Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite - *Hydrargyri submurias*

- Calomel It consists of 1 proportional of proportional chlorine with 1 proportional of quicksilver

Calomel consists of an ivory white, insipid & insipid powder almost entirely insoluble in water

Whether we consider calomel as a sialagogue, an alterant or a purgative it is undoubtedly the most important of the mercurial preparations

It is particularly useful in all diseases in which we wish to produce a general mercurial impregnation & at the same time exert ^{action of the} the purgative organs & evacuate irritating & noxious matters from intestinal canal

When mixed with lime water - 3 1 to 8 3 ^{lime} water it forms the aque mercurialis nigra

Dose as an alterative $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr as a purgative 5 gr to 13

Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxidum - Red Precipitate

It consists of bright red scales of an acid & corrosive taste

External employment in the form of an ointment - the *unguentum hydrargyri rubrum*. It is much employed as a ~~stimulating~~ ^{stimulating} application to indolent & fungous ulcers & is particularly useful in glandular or scrofulous ^{ulcerations}

Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum - *Hydrargyrum Precipitatum Album*

- White precipitate consists of a fine snow white powder

It is composed of 81 parts of mercury 16 of muriatic acid & 3 of ammonia

Now only used as an external application in cutaneous affections &c

It is 1 of the most efficacious remedies for the itch

Hydrargyrum Sulphuretum Rubrum - Cinnabar

It is a red substance of a crystalline appearance possessing neither ^{nor taste} smell

It is composed of 2 atoms of sulphur & 1 of quicksilver & is therefore a br. sulphuret ^{of mercury}

It is employed exclusively for mercurial fumigations.

The fumigation is made by throwing 3 lbs of the cinnabar on red hot iron

Hydrargyri Sulphuretum Nigrum - ~~Other~~ ^{Mineral} ^{or oxide}

This prepⁿ is in form of black powder without any particular taste

It consists of 1 proportional of sulphur & 1 proportional of quicksilver being therefore a sulphuret of mercury

Almost entirely confined to the treat of cutaneous affections

Not of much value

Chapter 17th May 28th

Of medicines that act upon the respiratory organs

1 Medicines calculated to increase the mucus secretion in the Bronchias & to Promote its discharge

Expectorants

These are medicines which promote the bronchial secretions & facilitate their discharge by expectoration

Modus operandi

Radix polygala Seneca

It is 1 of the most active & useful of the expectorant remedies

It possesses considerable stimulant properties

In the latter stages of pneumonia very valuable also in croup tracheitis after the inflammatory symptoms have subsided

At children from 2 to 6 yrs old we may give 1 or 2 tea spoonfulls of a decoction made by boiling $\frac{1}{2}$ oz root in pint water down to 3 gills with an equal quant of honey or 2 lb until vomiting comes on

Scilla Martima Squill one of the most valuable of this class

In the pectoral affections of children the oxymel of squill is a very convenient & useful remedy in whooping cough it also affords much relief

Being however stimulant in its operation it can only be employed with propriety in cases unattended with inflammation & fever

Dose of powder 1 to 4 grs that of the vinegar oxymel from 1 to 2 tea spoon fulls

86 Aluin Saturem

It is usually giv in the form of a syrup or exyrpel which is made by infusing the root in vinegar & afterwards adding honey

Arum Triphyllum — Indian Turnip

It may be very usefully employd in pectoral affections
I have also seen it do good in chronic catarrhs & in phthisis pulmonalis
It is usually giv in the form of a decoction with milk
Dose 12 to 60 gr 2 or 3 t. d.

G. Ammoniacum As an expectorant ^{very considerably} its powers are
In the latter stages of pneumonia & in chronic catarrhal affections
attended with an accumulation of mucus in lungs ammoniac in union
with mucilage of ammonia exyrpel of squills antimonial ^{gen. affords much benefit} &c will
also very useful in humoral asthma Its gen operation is considerably
stimulant

Asafoetida

Besides its antispasmodic powers it poses also very useful ^{properties} expectorant
Employed in the form of an emulsion its effects are often highly beneficial
in coughs connected with a weak & cold habit of body It is stimulant

Camphora

The tincture opii camphorata is a very useful ^{expectorant} medicine

Carbonas. Potassa et Soda

Balsamum Toluitanum is obtained from the toluifera
balsamum a native tree of South America by making incisions
through its bark

Alcohol dissolves it readily. Balsam of tolu, no inconsiderable ⁸⁷ ^{affections}
expectorant properties & may be employed with benefit in chronic catarrhs

Balsamum Peruvianum is obtained from the myroxylon
periferum a native forest tree of S America

It is a viscid liquid of a dark brown colour

Character

It is perfectly soluble in pure alcohol

The Balsams are of a stimulant

In chronic catarrhal affections of old people & in asthma attended with
a cold & torpid state of the system the balsam peruv has been employed ^{with success}

Dose 20 to 30 drops on a bit of sugar 2 or 3 t. d.

Inhalations

Chapter 17

2 Medicines whose action is purely topical

Demulcents

Demulcents are medicines calculated to obviate or relieve the effects of
irritating substances

Glycyrrhiza Glabra

The liquorice is a perennial plant naturalized to U. S. root only ^{employed}
Water is its proper menstruum. Liquorice root is seldom employed by itself

As an expectorant demulcent it is indeed a very excellent remedy

Ulmus Fulva - Slippery Elm

There are 4 species of ^{Ulm}

indigenous to U. S. Inner bark contains a large portion of mucilage
which is readily extracted ~~by~~ ^{gentle} by infusion or decoction

88 The infusion may be very usefully employed in treat of catarrhal affections in pneumonia & in consumptions Also an excellent demulcent in affections of the urinary organs In dysentery its beneficial effects have been abundantly tested The mucilage affords considerable nutriment

Acacia Gummi - Gum Arabic is furnished by the *acacia vera* a tree which grows in the sandy deserts of Egypt &c Gum arabic is 1 of our most useful & pleasant demulcent remedies & is much employed in affections of lungs, bowels & urinary passages

Gummi Tragacanthae is obtained from the *astragalus creticus* a thorny shrub growing in the island of Candia 80 grs of the gum form a mucilage with 32 oz water of the consistence of a syrup It is used like gum arabic ~~for~~ as a demulcent in catarrhal affections &c

Semen Lin

Flax seed contains a very large proportion of mucilage which is readily extracted { by infusion
1/3 of seeds infused in pt boiling water
Frequently prescribed as a demulcent in diseases of lungs bowels & urinary ^{organs}

Mucilago Seminum Cydoniorum

seeds of the quince afford a very large quantity of a fine colored mucilage used as & external remedy In acute ophthalmia it is a very excellent application

Olive oil - *oleum olive*

olive oil is of a pale yellow colour without odour & of a pleasant bland taste In many cases it is a very useful aperient

may be advantageously employed as an aperient in cases of habitual costiveness & in colica pictorum

Chapter 20th Escharotics

These are substances capable of destroying the texture of animal matter. They are employed to remove excrescences to draw abscesses; to form artificial ulcers & to change the condition of ulcerated surfaces,

Potassa fusca - Common Caustic

It consists of small cylindric pieces of a white colour externally. It dissolves both in water & alcohol. Chiefly employed in forming issues opening abscesses & in destroying the calous edges of ulcers. Vinegar arrests its progress.

Nitras argenti - Lunar Caustic

It is much less powerful as a caustic than the preceding article but generally preferable to the Potass. It is the best escharotic. A weak solution forms an excellent effect in injection in gonorrhoea.

~~Arsenicum~~ Oxidum The white oxide of arsenic is a very powerful escharotic. Employed chiefly in treat of cancers.

Alumen Exigatum may be employed with very good effect in several chancreles as well as in other ulcers having a weak & spongy granulation.

Hydrargyri Nitrico oxydum

subnitrate of mercury or red precipitate is much employed as an escharotic in weak & fungous ulcers.

90 Hydrargyri Oxymurias The corrosive sublimate is powerfully
escharotic very seldom employed for this purpose

Sulphas Cupri proper pretty active escharotic properties
may be employed with very good effects in several cankers &c

Muriatic acid

Nitric Acid

Is the most useful as well as the most powerful of all the escharotics
whenever an immediate destruction of diseased parts is required

Practice of Surgery

June 3rd 1835

Chapter 1 Inflammation

The symp. commonly indicating its presence consist of pain swelling heat & redness in the part affected.

Inflammation is divided into several kinds as Acute & chronic, healthy & unhealthy; simple & complicated

By healthy inflammation is meant that which is ^{not} characterized & modified by any particular disease in the part or constitution

Inflammation also divided into the adhesive; suppurative; ulcerative & gangrenous

Healthy inflam especially when ^{situated} near the surface of body is often named phlegmon the symp. of which are a throbbing pain a firm circumscribed swelling & increased heat & redness ^{the part affected} of the part.

The causes of inflammation are divided into the remote & proximate

The expression existing causes which is sometimes employed is more correct than the term remote = they mostly admit of being referred to external violence or irritation from mechanical or chemical means

By the term proximate cause is meant that secret process, that essential action in the parts which constitutes the very beginning of inflam keeps up its progress & is inseparably connected ^{existing} with it

Treat of Phlegmonous Inflam

The 1st object materially consists in removing the cause of the disorder

It will always be a primary indication to diminish by means of bleeding or other expedients the quantity of impetus of the circulation ^{allog.} flowing towards the inflamed part

92 Mild saline purgatives as sulphates of soda & magnes. & the tartrate of potash very valuable in treat of Phlegmon. Nauseating doses of Tartariz. Antimony prove advantageous ^{Opium only when the pain is extremely severe}
The patient should confine himself to vegetable diet gruels, Jellies, tea acidulated drinks dry toast &c. Liniments should be employed
Should diminish the temperature of inflamed parts by cov. them with cold applications & keeping up from their surface a continual evaporation
= Linen kept constantly wet with a solution of 13 sulphate of zinc ^{in 100 water}
The most com. way in which inflam. ends is resolution
The next most frequent termination of phlegmon is in the production of pus ^{termed supuration}
3rd mode in which inflam. ends is mortification

Chapter 2

Of the sympathetic or symptomatic Inflam. fever

It is called inflammatory because it is accompanied with an increased action of heart & arteries & with what is termed a phlogistic state

The symptoms are a frequent, strong & full pulse head-ach; loss of appetite nausea & sometimes vomiting constipation & increase of the temperature of whole body a hot & dry state of skin a dry white furred tongue, great thirst, anxiety, loss of sleep &c

The frequency strength & fulness of the pulse are to be diminished by the use of the lancet the exhibition of saline purgatives the nitrate of potash & in urgent cases by giving nauseating doses of tartariz. antimony

94 Chapter 4 Ectetic fever June 8th 1835

Ectetic fever is essentially characterized by a frequent weak pulse flushings in face the hands or the feet & profuse night sweats or diarrhoea. The long continued irritation of any severe local disease upon the constitution, whether accompanied with suppuration or not generally produces ectetic symp

Treat. of Ectetic Fever

The exciting cause of every disease must be removed ere a perfect cure can be effected. When the local complaint connected with the fever is totally incurable the diseased part must if possible be removed by a ^{z manual operation}. The severity of the fever may often be palliated & its progress retarded by appropriate remedies - as sulphate of quinine. The patient is much more likely to be strong than by nourishing food easy of digestion than by bark & it should be taken frequently & in small quant at time. I should also reside in a pure salubrious air. Opium valuable for checking the nocturnal sweats diluted sulphuric acid is good considered remedy.

Chapter 5 Mortifications

Mortification the death of a part of the body.

Treatment In every species of the disorder there are 3 important indications to be fulfilled viz to stop its progress; to promote the separation of the mortified from the living parts & to heal the ulcer resulting from the loss of substance.

1st indication should ascertain & remove the original cause of the disorder. Bleeding is right as long as inflammatory fever & acute local inflammation are co-existent with mortification.

Necrosis

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It may be attended either with sympathetic fever or with a ~~other~~ fever which is characterized by extreme debility = sympathetic irritative fever. In former variety the bark is usually hurtful.

When the inflammation surrounding the sphacelus has abated the patient is low the appetite bad & bark should be administered with aromatic liqueur & a light diet. Opium should be employed in every stage of the complaint attended with severe pain. Local applications common emollient & linseed poultices & fomentations best when ^{acute} inflammation exists.

2nd indication The separation of a slough should be left as much as possible to nature. The application of a linseed poultice with or without finely powdered charcoal. The fetor may be removed by applying cotton to mortified part wet with hydrochloric acid.

Amputation in cases of Necrosis

Necrosis from injury of large Arteries & Nerves should amputate above the injury.

Necrosis from pressure

When it arises from compression by a bandage or ~~tor~~ ^{tourniquet} the indication is to remove them & have recourse to fomentations or applications of a discutient spirituous quality.

Necrosis from Debility impaired constitution advanced age & ossification of Arteries

It is peculiar in being often only preceded by a burning pain in the part which undergoes necrosis & is sometimes of a pale red or livid colour.

36ⁿ Chapter C^{no}

Erysipelas

June 3rd

Is the name conjoined to a peculiar kind of inflammation of the skin characterized by diffused redness & fullness of the part a burning or itching pain & frequently vesications & fever

When touched with the end of the finger a white spot is left which immediately turns red again The margin of erysipelatous inflammation

Erysipelas in the sense of an idiopathic fever comes on with various degrees of severity In its mildest form it is preceded by no particular complaints or merely by a slight indisposition languor restlessness loss of ^{appetite}

Erysipelas generally depends upon some particular state of the constitution. Persons who lead intemperate lives & who in a state of intoxication meet with local injuries often have erysipelatous inflammation

E. may be attended with inflammatory or typhoid fever

In 1st case which is often named phlegmonous or acute erysipelas the external inflammation is redder more prominent & indurated than usual the pain shooting & throbbing the pulse full & hard & the fever ardent

In the other sometimes called malignant or gangrenous erysipelas the patient is much debilitated the redness is lead colored dusky or bluish & the face plainly typhoid

The Habitual or Chronic Erysipelas often arises as an idiopathic disease & always in the same place

The Odematous erysipelas is another variety which must not be forgotten It increases gradually & is attended with a great degree of swelling which is more diffused

Prognosis cases of idiopathic erysipelas when properly treated 97
are gen^{lly} cured about the 11th days

Mild cases of idiopathic fever characterized by erysipelas are in gen^l soon
relieved by the exhibition of saline, purging, & sudorific medicines
The patient is to be kept in a warmish & well ventilated apartment
& strictly upon the antiphlogistic regime

In a more severe form venesection must be employed freely
Mercurial oint. is the best local application

Chapter 7

of the *Furunculus* or Boil It is a circumscribed very ^{shape}
prominent, hard, dark red, painful, inflammatory swelling of a conical
In all ordinary cases emollient poultices are the right applications
Should make an early & rather a free opening with a lancet
In severe & obstinate cases intervention are not to be omitted such as
bleeding, efficient medicines, emetics & a proper regime

Chapter 8th

of the *anthrax* or Carbuncle It is an inflam broad flat firm
distinctly circumscribed very painful swelling of a dark red or dull
brown color somewhat resembling boil & like it, but larger, containing
containing a portion of gangrenous cellular membrane
It begins in the skin almost like a pimple
When in the beginning of the disease a good deal of inflammation, fever, & just
moderate venesection mild saline cathartics & the antiphlogistic regime
are indicated for 1st few days afterwards Tonics must be resorted to
In particular bear the sulphate of quinine sulphuric ether & a light
nutritious diet
It can seldom be discharged with

98th As local applications emollient poultices & fomentations best—
should make & early & free incision

Chapter I Edema

Edema is ~~the~~ preternatural accumulation of an aqueous fluid in the interstices of the cellular substance of a part

Edema may depend on constitutional or local debility

Contusions, sprains, the long continued use of splints Bandages relaxing
Poultices are of ^{local} causes of edema

The particular cause of edema must be removed as a cure can be
next aim should be to promote the absorption of extravasated fluid
& reestablish the original tone of the vessels Limbs should be kept in
a horizontal position Gentle friction made on the part with flannel
& a moderately tight roller will tend to quicken the action of the absorbents
May also be promoted by giving internally purgatives diuretics & emetics

Chapter X Burns

In the treatment of superficial burns & scalds the indications are to
remove the inflammation, & by this means prevent the formation of blisters

In the less severe cases of burns may employ cloths dipped in cold water
or pour cold water ~~on~~ the inflamed part

In extensive burns The liniment of lime water & linseed oil
& fomentations will ^{be found} be found better & more agreeable dressings than refrigerant washes
Large blisters should be pricked with the point of a needle

In gen. every superficial burn of much extent requires antiphlogistic
treat, venesection mildly aperient medicines

Opium indispensable in cases attended with much pain

Treat. of 3^d species of burns or those which suppurate
 When suppuration takes place in a com. by ulceration any mild dressing
 will gen. heal the part without difficulty = Liniment of
 of linseed oil & lime water; the unguentum zinci & c.
 When ulceration takes place & the part is painful moisten ^{are the best} with
 Constitutional treat = Bleeding in the early stages of severe cases
 Laxatives often necessary; anodynes During the symptomatic period
 a mild vegetable farinaceous diet is proper
 Treat. of 4 species We ought to pursue the same general principles
 which should regulate our conduct in the treat of other causes of inflammation
 I prefer simple emollient applications in cases of Sloughing burns

Chapter 11

Effects of Cold June 3rd 1835

Treatment of Persons in a state of torpor or Suspended Animation from Cold Heat should be communicated ^{only by degrees}

Treat of Frozen Parts

In order to thaw a frozen part gradually it is best to rub it with snow
 or ice & cold water until sensibility & motion return afterwards
 with brandy or camphorated spirit of wine The patient may
 then have some diaphoretic drink such as a basin of tea &
 be put to bed in a chamber where there is fire

Chilblains

A chilblain, in the mild stage is a moderately red tumor ^{heat & itching} occasionally. In a more severe state the tumour is larger redder & sometimes of a dark blue colour & the heat itching & pain are so vehement that the patient cannot use the part. In a still severer case small vesicles arise which bursting & leaving excoriations soon change into sores. Sudden warming of a cold part & the sudden cooling of a heated part = cause 1 of best applications to chilblains of 1st & 2nd sort is ice cold water. The part is to be immersed in it a few minutes ~~for~~ or 3 to 6. Suppurating chilblains require topical stimulants such as warm vinegar or a salve containing ~~the~~ hydragrya nitric oxydum. Gangrenous chilblains must be treated according to the rules ~~explained~~ in the Chapter on mortifications.

Chapter 12th June 4th 1834

Wounds

By a wound surgeons imply a recent, suddenly formed breach in the continuity of the soft parts attended at 1st with hemorrhage & gen produced by external mechanical cause. All large or deep wounds are followed by more or less symptomatic fever.

Incised Wounds

Treatment When no artery of importance is divided & no important bodies are lodged in the wound the duty of the surgeon consists in promoting the reunion of the divided surfaces without delay.

Chapter 13th June 4th 1835

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Means of stopping Hemorrhage 1st Tourniquet

A modern Tourniquet, that which is in common use consists of a band & buckle a foot & 2 trap frames the upper 1 of which is furnished with 2 small rollers & the lower with 4 over all of which the band plays so as to facilitate the action of the screw.

3rd Ligature

3rd Compression When blood does not issue from any distinct large vessels but from numerous small ones compression is preferable to the ligature.

4th Agaric Sponge &c

5th Actual Caustery only justifiable in hemorrhages situated ^{in mouth}

6th Potential causticity, or Caustic worse than actual caustery

7th Styptics &c. Such are cold air cold water, wine brandy, tincture of myrrh spirits in gen^l dilution ^{dilution of alum} mineral acids ought never to be trusted when large arteries are concerned.

Chapter 14

Extraction of Foreign Bodies from wounds: Union by the 1st Intention &c

Union by the 1st intention = There are only 2 indications 1st is to bring the edges of the wound accurately together & keep them so 2nd is to endeavour to avert violent inflammation by which agglutination would be prevented

Treatment of Wounds

1st Object is accomplished by a proper position of the wounded part & by the use of bandages adhesive plaster & sutures

2nd by a strict observance of the antiphlogistic regimen & particularly by avoiding of every kind of motion & disturbance of the wound;

1. Position of the parts This is to be regulated on the principle of relaxing the wounded integuments & muscles

2. Bandages The common uniting bandage can be made use of only for longitudinal wounds which never have a considerable tendency to gape — Uniting bandage is a means which may be advantageously banished from practice

3. Adhesive plaster

It is applicable in deep wounds as well as superficial wounds of skin to bring edges of wound together

4. the Sutures only 4 now used viz interrupted quill twisted & gastrocaphe

Interrupted Suture

The needle armed with a ligature is to be passed through the lips of wound & then a knot tied

Quill Suture of no real utility

When too much inflammation is apprehended the bandage should never be tight & wetting it with cold water may be of use

Perfect quietude & an antiphlogistic regimen should be enjoined

Chapter 15

Process by which the Wound is United

Coagulating lymph forms the bond of union between divided surfaces

Chapter 16 Punctured Wounds

Treat. I abstain from dilating the orifice of the injury except when it is necessary to get at a bleeding artery or to give a free escape to the discharge in the latter stage of the disease.

I have given the preference to mild, simple, unirritating & superficial ^{dressing} The linen may be kept wet with cold water.

Chapter 17th Contused & Lacerated Wounds

An attempt at reunion ought to be made for if only the bottom of the wound heal by the 1st intention it is a great advantage gained.

The adhesive should be used sparingly.

All lacerated & contused wounds should be treated according to common ^{principles} anti-phlogistic.

Dressings after opening by a strip or 2 of adhesive plasters the exposed cavity of the wound it may be cov with pledgets of unguentum catapla over which should be laid & emollient poultice.

Chapter 18th

of Granulations & Cicatrization

Granulations are formed by an exudation of coagulating lymph from the vessels of the wounded or exposed surface.

Granulations are very convex having a great many points or small eminences so as to appear rough. The smaller these points are the more healthy the granulations. The colour of healthy granulations is a deep florid red.

Chapter 19 Gun-Shot Wounds

The detachment of the detached parts is usually not accomplished till about the 6th or 10th day & sometimes not till 15th day

When a gun-shot wound only injures soft parts of ordinary importance it is termed simple — When at the same time it fractures a bone wounds a large artery nerve or important viscus = compound

Y^d. Kinds of extraneous Bodies lodged in Gun-shot ^{wounds} —
 1 Pieces of clothes or other substances which the ball has driven into the part 2 the Ball itself 3 loose splintered portions of bone

Treatment of Gun-shot wounds

1st thing we treat, of a gun-shot wound of 1 of extremities is to determine whether it is more advisable to amputate the wounded limb immediately or to undertake the cure of this injury

The Dilatation of Gun-shot wounds & the extraction of Foreign Bodies considered —

Gun-shot wounds are to be dilated only when there is some plain & beneficial object to be accomplished by it

Dressings & Constitutional Treatment ^{of common cases}

The wound is to be dressed with dry lint or what is preferable a pledget The lint applied to the part should be kept wet with cold water

If the patient be young & strong blood may be drawn

When suppuration begins the Pledgets & 1st dressings must be removed & then the surgeon may if he chooses apply emollient poultices

Slight contusions may be rubbed three or 2 a day with liniam. saponis compound or be cure with linimen moistens with vinegar cold water &c

Bowels should be open with a dose or 2 of salts.

When contusion is more violent & quant. of extrav. considerable bleeding & other evacuations together with the use of leeches are proper

Chapter 22 Ulcers

In a general sense

We may consider sores or ulcers of every description as chasms or breaches more or less gradually formed in the substance of the body by a process well known by the name of ulceration

An ulcer is defined to be a solution of continuity in the solid parts of the body accompanied with a discharge of purulent matter 206
Ulcers are divided into 5 kinds viz the healthy irritable indolent varicose & specific

1 Simple, or healthy. ulcers 1885

Secrete thick white pus which does not adhere to the surface & their granulations are small & florid with rather pointed tops
As soon as the granulations have risen to the level of the surrounding skin those next the old skin become smooth

Surgeon can be useful only in keeping the surrounding skin clean applying soft scraper lint to absorb the redundant quant of matter & cover this simple dressing with a pledget of any insudicating ointment

2 Irritable ulcers

Appearances When the margin of the surrounding skin is jagged & terminates in a sharp undermined edge; When the bottom of the ulcer is made up of concavities of diff. sizes & when there is no distinct appearance

of granulations but only of a whitish spongy substance cover with / or
a thin ichorous discharge; when touching the surface causes pain &
frequently hemorrhage the sore may be set down as of an irritable ^{disposition}
Application should be of sedative kind - Steam of ^{decoction} warm water acts very
A warm ^{decoction} of poppy heads applied every morning & evening as a fomentation
by means of flannel is very useful
Emollient poultices may be employed as the continued application - Linseed

3 Indolent Ulcers Their appearances are the very
reverse of those characterizing irritable ulcers The edges of the surrounding
skin are thick prominent smooth & rounded The granulations are
smooth & glossy the pus is imperfectly formed & blended with flakes of
coagulating lymph which adhere so firmly to surface of ulcer that it can
hardly be wiped away Baynton's mode of treat is the Best
The affected part must be kept moist with cold spring water to ^{prevent inflammation}

4 varicose Ulcers

Compression is 1 of the best modes of curing varicose ulcers
With a bandage applied from the foot to the knee over a simple dressing
will gen. cure

5 Ulcers With Specific Actions

By a specific ulcer is implied 1 which is complicated with some peculiar morbid action
owing to the state of the constitution or to the disposition of the part affected

Chapter 23rd Encysted Tumours

Are composed of a cyst in which is contained a matter extremely
various in its appearance & consistence

Encysted Tumours

1087 When the contents of an encysted swelling are fluid like honey the tumour is named melicoid; when of a pappy quality atheroma; when fatty steatoma

They are mostly sit. immediately under the skin & ordinarily they are not ^{at all painful} At 1st they are constantly moveable

They are best removed by making an incision across the centre of the cyst & pressing its sides together so as to evert the cyst when its removal is easily ^{completed}

Chapter 24th Ganglions

A Ganglion is a small hard tumour unattended with pain & composed of a cyst which is of a firm tendinous texture connected with a subjacent tendon & filled with a fluid resembling the white of an egg

Its growth is slow & seldom much larger than a hazelnut occur most freq. on hands & fingers Appear to be the consequence of a bruise or violent sprain

Com. plan^e of treat. is to apply pressure or stimulating applications to them When all at attempts fail to disperse the tumour should be extirpated

Chapter 25th

Sarcomatous Tumours = So named when not containing ^{of flesh} in regular globular cysts like encysted tumours & are of the consistence of fatty tumours of the term also lipomatous or adipose

They are frequently of an oblong pyramidal shape & have a narrow pedicle

They are most frequent in adults The shape & slow growth might suffice to indicate their nature They are not elastic but have a ^{stiff feel} peculiar

The growth of indolent tumours does not disturb the constitution

The removal of sarcomatous tumours by the knife is the best measure

Chapter 26th Of Cancer

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Cancer is rather a disease of old than young persons

It is most prone to attack the female breast & the uterus

The skin, cellular substance, muscles mem. glandular secreting organs & perhaps lymphatic glands are the only parts capable of being ^{affected} primarily
In the majority of cancerous diseases the skin has a yellowish & ~~red~~ ^{red} coloured & is dry & scaly Cancer is a ~~constitutional~~ disease

or at least very soon becomes so

Of Scirrhus, or Cancer, Previously to ulceration

I have always consid. scirrhus as a diseased hardness in which there is a propensity to cancerous ulceration & a great backwardness to recede than exists in any other kind of diseased hardness 233 ^(of structure) It involves every kind
The most characteristic mark of a scirrhus is this intersection of its structure with white ligamentous bands

of cancer In the State of Ulceration ^{of scirrhus}

A copious discharge of very fetid sanious matter fol. the ulceration
Their granulations diff from com. healthy granulations in their hardness
their insensibility & their secretion which is gen. a bloody serum

Treat of Scirrhus & ulcerated cancer

An early operation affords the best chance of an effectual operation
True scirrhus is not painful on being handled not even at the period when the lancinating pain has begun in it provided it be unaccompanied by an attack of inflammation

Chapter 27 Fungus Hematodes

It commences with a small colored soft tumour which is soft when not covered by any aponeurosis but firm when sit beneath it
 For a considerable time the tumour is small even but afterwards projects irreg at 1 or more points & here the skin becomes thinner & of a livid red color
 Nothing seems to offer a prospect of preserving life except the early & total removal of the disease with a knife
 Instead of being ~~hard~~ & unyielding like a scirrhus tumour it is ^{& elastic} gen soft
 most patients attacked by fungus Hematodes are young

Chapter 28th

of Syphilis, ~ the Venereal disease
 venereal disease arises from a specific morbid poison

When the Primary symptom is a sore it is denominated a chancre
 the earliest or 1st order of secondary symptoms generally consists of ulcers in the throat or skin or of spots on surface of body

In the opinion of Mr. Hunter gonorrhoea & chancre arise from the application being made in that of the same specific virus
~~When~~ Syphilis is confined to that disease in which the chancre or primary ulcer on the genitals has a hardened edge & base, in which the blotches are scaly with excavated ulcers of the tonsils
 In all other cases the term venereal is adopted

Of the True Chancres & other primary sores
 Chancres signify sores which result from the application of true syphilitic matter to a part of the body

A true chancre is somewhat of a circular form excavated without ^{& base} granulations with matter adhering to the surface & with a thickened edge

This hardness or thickening is very circumscribed not diffusing itself ~~any~~ gradually & imperceptibly into surrounding parts but terminates abruptly

Secondary Symptoms are 1st an eruption of scaly blotches unattended with any obvious degree of fever 2nd only excavated ulcers of the tonsils

Carmichael names the true chancre & its consequences the ^{disease} scaly venereal

(divides the primary diseases which have been confounded with syphilis into 2 classes 1st comprehends 1 a superficial ulcer without ^{with elevated edges} induration but

2nd a similar destitute not only of induration but of elevated edges

3rd & excoriations of the glans penis & inter. surface of prepuce 4th gonorrhoea virulenta From 1st of these 4 diseases seldom any ^{symptoms} constitution

The constitutional symp^s of other 3 precisely alike

In 2nd class Carmichael comprises the 2 remaining species of ^{long ulcer} Pseudo-syphilitic disorders viz the phagedenic ulcer & the slough

1 The superficial ulcer without induration but with elevated edges presents a reddish brown surface It is not excavated but is either on a level with the surrounding skin or considerably raised above it though sometimes the elevated edge gives appearance of excavation At its commencement it appears in the form of a small pustule ^{with itching} attended

It may be distinguished from phagedenic ulcer by its red & well defined margin It may be known from a chancre by having ^{edge & base} no colour To this ulcer ~~Mr. C.~~ ^{Mr. C.} applies the name of pustular venereal disease

2nd. The Simple ulcer without induration elevated edges or phagedenic ^{of the penis or} It begins on the body of the prepuce as a small pustule then forms a thin crust which soon falls off leaving an excavated

1/2 3^d Excoriation of the glands penis & internal surface of the prepuce attended with purulent discharge is usually accompanied with gonorrhoea & produces phymosis

The constitutional sym^{ts} for 2nd 3rd & 4th variety are same = They consist of more or less fever which usher in a papular eruption & soreness of the penis, &c. The whole of these cases taken collectively he names the papular venereal disease.

2 Class of Primary Diseases

1 The phagedenic ulcer is a corroding sore without granulations or surrounding induration spreading with great rapidity

The constitutional symptoms are an eruption of tubercles or spots of a pustular tendency or both intermixed preceded by fever &c.

2nd The Sloughing ulcer at 1st resembles a small black spot ^{ulcer} It alternately sloughs & ulcerates. Secondly same as in Phage & the whole of these affections M.C. distinguishes by the name of Phagedenic Venereal Disease

Great of the True Syphilitic Chancre

Mercury generally expedites the recovery 275

Astringent lotions containing the sulphate of copper or that of zinc & any common simple ointment are the best general applications for Great of primary complaints liable to be confounded with true chancre.

1 The superficial ulcer without induration but with elevated edges may be cured by dressing it with washes of ox-muriate of mercury & lime water in prop. of 1gr to oz. Patient should be kept at rest. 2nd variety Great same as other

3rd Excoriation of glands penis & inter. surface of prepuce attended with purulent discharge may also be cured by simple means resembling those rec^d for 2 preceding varieties 276

Of Syphilitic & Other Bubo

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tumour

Syphilitic Bubo com^{es} begins with a sense of pain soon fol^{lowed} by a small hard Bubo not of a syphilitic nature are gen^{erally} preceded & attended with a slight fever & the swelling is usually indolent & shows their progress

In gen^{eral}, they do not suppurate but continue stationary

Treat of true Syphilitic Bubo Mercury should be prescribed in small alterative quantities. When the common inflammation rises very high, bleeding, purges & fomentations are requisite auxillary means

Buboes belonging to the popular venereal disease

Experience has not taught me that mercurial frictions will dissipate these swellings

Blisters may be applied to the indurated bubo

Secondary Symptoms

~~True syphilis~~ At 1st the skin of every part of the body is ^{increased} mottled with discolourations many of which ^{are} appear while others continue & a copper coloured dry inelastic cuticle forms. The eruption in the skin when truly syphilitic is scaly = unattended with any obvious degree of fever by which it may be distinguished from eruptions of pseudosyphilitic diseases which are either papular pustular or tubercular

Veneral Sore Throat

In the throat, tonsils ^{or} insides of mouth lues venerea gen^{erally} makes its appearance as an ulcer without much previous swelling

Nodes

The swelling of tendons periosteum & bones arising from syphilis are so called

Treat of Secondary Symptoms

Mercury gen^{erally} expedites the cure both of the primary & secondary symptoms of syphilis or the scaly venereal disease

Syphilis

Its exhibition (mercury) ^{degeneration} gen abridges the ~~end~~ of true syphilis = its exhibition is right & advantageous when given in moderation

In gen the external employment of mercury is the most advantageous
At 1st one 3 or 4 may be rubbed in every night

With respect to the syphilitic nodes mercury is frequently incapable of removing the whole of the swelling In such cases blisters may be applied

Chapter 29th

Aneurism June 3th 1835

The formation of an aneurism except where all the coats of an artery are pierced or cut must gen be preceded by a morbid change ^{in their}

Diff processes by which aneurisms are cured
Treatment of Aneurisms

Popliteal Aneurism

The surgical methods of cure are only 2 viz compression & the ^{Ligature}
Compression is not advisable when the Popliteal aneurism is ^{chronic} ~~is~~ ^{is} spon-
A trial of compression is proper when it is very small recent & produced by a violent stretching of the artery

Operation consists in making 4 incisions about 2 1/2 inches in length through the skin & fascia of the thigh precisely over the course of the artery in its descent within the inner edge of the sartorius muscle

The next object is to divide the cellular mem till we can see the sheath of the vessel

of Femoral Aneurisms situated high up the Limb

In order to take up the external iliac artery the integuments the integuments are to be divided in the direction which this vessel naturally takes in its descent to pass out of the pelvis. The vein lies behind & rather on the inner side of the artery.

Aneurisms at the bend of the Arm

An incision is to be made along the inner edge of the biceps muscle. The sheath of the artery opened & the vessel after being separated from the median nerve & 2 accompanying veins tied with due firmness.

Axillary Aneurisms

In an aneurism not extending to far inwards = An incision $2\frac{1}{2}$ in long is to be made through the integuments a little below the clavicle & immediately over the hollow between the deltoid & pectoral muscles. The axillary vein here lies in front of the artery.

When aneurism extends far inwards The object must be ^{effected} by cutting above the clavicle.

Carotid Aneurism

Chapter 30th Fractures

They are of 2 kinds viz simple & compound.

A simple fracture is unattended with any external wound caused by the protrusion of the end of the broken bone. A compound fracture is always accompanied with a wound of this description & when the bone is crushed or broke in to many small pieces.

The fracture is termed comminuted

Signs are exceedingly diversified. Loss of motion in injured limb deformity swelling tension pain &c from the gen diagnosis. When a limb is broken & the event is not manifest from the distortion of the part it is proper to trace with the finger the outlines of the suspected bone & when any unusual pain occurs or any unnatural irregularity appears to try whether a grating or crepitus can be felt. The chief surgical indication after the ends of a fracture are replaced is to keep them perfectly motionless. Nature completes the rest. 3 principal indications in treat are to reduce the ends of the bone if displaced to retain them in that position & to administer such diet & medicines as the future signs & state of the patient may require.

Compound Fractures

Compound fracture is accom with a wound of the integ. caused by a protrusion of the end of the broken bone.

When it would not be justifiable to amputate, the fracture is to be immediately placed as nearly in its natural situation as circumstances will allow & the wounded integuments brought nicely into contact by means of adhering plaster. Treat is similar to that of a simple fracture only a more rigorous attention to quietude diet & the administration of proper medicines is necessary.

Chapter 31th Dislocations

Dislocations are divided into 2 principal kinds viz Simple & Compound. Simple when there is no external wound penetrating the capsular ligament. Dislocations have also been divided into ancient & recent, complete & incomplete; primitive & consecutive.

When the ~~dislocated~~ head of the bone remains in the place into which it was originally forced the luxation is called primitive
Diagnostic marks 335

A good deal of swelling genl. fol. a dislocation.

Luxations are mostly produced by external violence

Indications in treat are to reduce ^{the depressed articular surfaces} as speedily as possible & to support the joint with bandages or splints until the lacerated lig. tendons &c have had a opportunity of uniting; prep means being taken to subdue inflammation

Part 2nd Particular Surgical Subjects

Chapter 1st Injuries of the Head

May be divided into superficial injuries; fractures of C. pressure on the brain from extravasations pressure on the brain from matter concussion, phrenitis the operation of trephining

Superficial Injuries

Erysipelas in cases of wounds of the scalp = Treat consists in prescribing small doses of tartarized Antimony; the blue pill mild purgatives & a low ^{near} regimen

Fractures of C.

The skull at the fractured part either continues on a level with the rest of the cranium or is depressed

The existence of fracture can only be ascertained by the eye or touch

The only sound reason which can ever be given for the use of the trephine is the removal of such pressure from the brain as gives rise to existing symptoms of a dangerous tendency

The only treat which a fracture of the skull necessarily requires consists in taking measures to prevent inflammation of the brain

1187 ^{rationality do in} All that we can ~~command~~ ^{rationally do in} is to apply cold washes to the part
bleed the patient freely & repeatedly & prescribe antimonials saline purgatives
& a low diet

Purpura on the Brain from extravasation

In cases of extravasation the patient is usually stunned by a blow from ^{sensory}
which state he soon recovers, while in other instances he remains stupid &

Purpura on the Brain from Matter

Previously to the symptoms of purpura on the brain the patient
must have experienced betrayed signs of inflam. of dura mater

It demands the immediate application of the trephine in order to let
out the matter confined beneath the bone

Concussion June 8th 1835

Its 1st effect essentially consists in a sort of contusion ^{of the brain} or general irritation
When the concussion is slight a transient stunning a little pain
in the head acceleration of the pulse vertigo & sickness are sometimes
immediately experienced { soon relieved especially if evacuation ^{is} ~~is~~
Treat consists in taking away blood freely & repeatedly from the
temporal artery & arm giving tartarized antimony administering
saline purgatives & aperient clysters & ordering a low diet

Phrenitis 353

Inflam of brain & its membranes is a case which requires vigorously
antiphlogistic & caloric revulsive applications &c

The operation of trephining
consists in removing a portion of the skull

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Chapter 2 June 8th 1835
Of Encephalocele; Fungus; or hernia cerebri
When a portion the brain together with its membranes protrudes
through a preternatural opening in the cranium the disease
receives the above appellations

Chapter 3
Fungus tumours of the Dura mater ^{dissecting out}
When they have made their appearance after they should be

Chapter 4 Wounds of the face
Cuts confined to the soft part of the face cannot be deep & adhesive
plaster is gen^{lly} sufficient to keep them closed

Chapter 5th Salivary Fistulas
An opening in the cheek from which the saliva escapes
When the parotid duct is recently wounded an attempt may be made
to unite the wound by the 1st intention
The application of caustic to the fistulous opening is another method

Chapter 6th The Hare-lip
Is for the most part a congenital malformation but it is now &
then produced by accidental wound It is mostly met with
in upper lip seldom in lower

Rare - Lip

In ordinary cases the cure is easy the surgeon pares of the margin of the fissure, brings the fresh cut surfaces in contact & keeps them in this position until they have grown together.

Chapter 7th Cancerous Diseases of the Lip

The upper lip is seldom affected.
 Every obstinate harden & ill conditioned ulcer on the lip is not to be ^{regarded as truly} ^{cancerous}
 Keeping the constitution under the influence of either mercury, cretaceous stramonium or opium may be tried. Generally speaking the arsenical preparations are the best.
 Whenever the disease is of an ungilding & truly cancerous nature the sooner it is extirpated the better.

Chapter 8th Diseases of the Antrum

Diagnosis of inflammation & suppuration

A darting pain is felt in the side of the face extending from the teeth to the orbit & unattended with any external swelling.

It is usually regarded as tooth-ache.

In some instances, matter flows from the nose.

Most common cause of suppuration in the antrum is a caries of 1 or more of the upper grinding teeth.

Indications in the cure are chiefly 2 viz to procure an outlet for the matter & to check the suppuration & promote the separation of any exfoliations that are taking place.

When there is a carious tooth below the Antrum its extraction is proper
 The pain & swelling fol. the operation are to be relieved by fomentations
 & rice injections into the sinus may be useful
 When fungus & other tumours are growing in its cavity the proper
 treat is to trepan the antrum & remove the tumour &c

Chapter 9th Fistula Lachrymalis

An obstruction of tears through nasal duct into nose

Treat

When the tears occasionally trickle over the cheek in consequence of the lachrymal
 points & canals after inflammation of the eye the case is easy the inflammation
 often ceasing at the approach of warm weather & when surgical aid is required
 it readily yields to astringent collyria

When the case depends upon mere obstruction of the puncta may introduce
 a small silver probe through them into the sack

1st Stage of fistula lachrymalis sometimes named epiphora
 may be cured by very simple means

Should inject warm water at least once every day into lachrymal sack
 through lower punctum Lachrymalia by means of Anel's syringe
 If there are marks of inflammation leeches may be applied At same time the
 patient should employ a collyrium

Chapter X Diseases of the Eye-lids

122. Inflammation of the Lining & margins of the eye-lids

In this section are comprised the cases to which the terms catarrhal inflamⁿ of the eye-lids, perophthalmitis & ^{trichiasis} trichiasis are applied the 2 latter however only to certain stages of the disease

Catarrhal inflam of the eyelids begins with itching, smarting, burning & dryness of their margins which become red swollen & painful

Causes atmospherical influence exposure of the eyes to cold & ~~wet~~ ^{moist} weather
In acute or incipient stage Leeches to eyelids tepid lotions mild ointments
& active aperients Cupping the temples &c The organ must be ^{rested}

Granular Conjunctiva is mostly a effect of severe persistent ophthalmia & consists of a rough ^{trans} granulated state of the lining of the eye-lid attended with a thin or puriform discharge
Great consists in exerting the eyelids & applying caustics

Concretions of the Eye-lids are of 2 kinds 1 termed symblepharon in which the lining of 1 or both eyelids adhere to the ^{bold} ^{edges} ~~the~~ other named ankyloblepharon in which the 2 eyelids adhere at their

Ectropium A turning out of the eyelids or named
One of most com causes of this disorder is a contraction of the integument of the eye-lid after the cicatrization of burns, ulcers, & wounds
Best plan of cure consists in a removal of a considerable portion of the thickened lining of the eyelid with a convex bistoury & a pair of dissecting forceps

Ectropium Trichiasis 384

Ptosis consists in an inability of properly raising the upper eyelid
3 varieties 1 depends on a preternatural elongation of ^{the} ^{upper} eyelid 2 redundant portion

removal by
excision

Ophthalmia or Inflamm. of Eye

Inflamm. of the whole eye ball or conjunctiva is characterized by very considerable pain increased external redness more or less swelling of the whole eye & augmented secretion from lachrymal gland & redness & swelling of upper eyelid. Light is very offensive & the eye lids are spasmodically closed. All motion of the organ gives pain.

Unless the disease be actively treated in its early stage, loss of sight will result. Inflamm. of the exter. prop. coats of the eye is attended without inward redness, pain, intolerance of light increased lachrymal discharge & more or less. The vessels of sclerotics always fol. motion of eye a circumstance peculiarly characteristic of the eye ball. Those of conjunctiva on the other hand are capable of being moved without any motion of the eye ball. Intolerance of light is a strongly marked symp. of sclerotic inflammation. Causes of inflamm. of eye - Wounds & other kinds of external violence the irritation of extraneous substances lodged under eye lids.

Great 1st object is to remove if possible the cause of the inflammation. In bad cases the eye must remain perfectly at rest & in a dark room.

Bleeding is the chief means of subduing the above form of inflammation. Cupps may be applied to temples = every other part of the antiphlogistic system. 5 gr sulphate of zinc dissolved in 4 oz rose water may be used as a collum.

Inflamm. of Conjunctiva presents itself either in a mild or severe form. 1st Catarrhal Ophthalmia 2nd comprises all the varieties of perulant ophthalmia. Gen. commences with stiffness & smarting or a sensation as if sand had got into eye some uneasiness on exposure to light a watery state of the eye & external redness. 3rd Origin mostly referred to atmospheric causes.

Ophthalmia

In catarrhal ophthalmia mild antiphlogistic treat will suffice
 In ordinary cases Cupping & leeching will be sufficient. ^{after acute}
 bowels should be freely opened low regimen &c nauseating doses of

Chapter 12th Iritis June 9th 1835

Next to the conjunctiva the iris is that texture of the eye which is
 most frequently affected with inflam.

It often becomes inflamed in consequence of surgical or accidental ^{the eye ball} wounding
 In idiopathic iritis besides the consym. of ophthalmia certain changes
 happen at the very commencement indicating the seat of the inflam.
 = the pupil appears contracted the motions of the iris are less free

Its brilliancy fades & the pupil loses its natural bright black colour.
 The irritation caused by the light is distressing

In idiopathic iritis before lymph is effused copious bleeding from the
 veins of the arm quickly fol. by cupping from temple cathartics
 & nauseating doses of Santalizes antimony next extract of belladonna
 should be applied to eye lids. If the inflammation is not immediately
 relieved by these means mercury should be employed without delay

Chapter 13th Closure of the Pupil

It is most frequently the consequence of inflammation of the internal ^{of the eye} membrane
 of the eye especially the iris. Sometimes it fol. the operation for the removal
 of a cataract of an artificial pupil 407

Chapter 15th Diseases of the Cornea 25

Opacities. Recent & superficial opacities should not be confounded with albugo & leucoma which are of a clear pear colour affect the ^{the best} substance of the cornea & arise from severe acute ophthalmia, ulcers or wounds.

In nebula a slight opacity the cornea presents a diffused cloudiness that has no distinct boundary but loses itself in the surrounding transparent portion of that membrane. The iris & pupil can be seen through a kind of

In early stage active measures are necessary

The indications are to remove the varicose state of the vessels - executed by using Janin's ointment or the ung. hydrag. nitrat together with ^{effluent collected}

Albugo & Leucoma consist of a deep extravasation of dense lymph in the substance of the cornea - & arise as consequences of severe ^{albugo} ophthalmia.

The case arising from the extravasation of lymph in violent ophthalmia is ^{albugo} ^{resulting from a cicatrix} ^{maxima}

While the term leucoma is particularly applied to a white or pearl coloured opacity & recent albugo may sometimes be dispersed by the same treat as is applicable to severe acute ophthalmia

Chapter 16 Pterygium & Encanthus

Pterygium means a preternatural reddish ash coloured triangular little membrane growing from the internal angle of the eye about the caruncula lacrimalis & extending towards or over the cornea

Gen. proceeds from the inner canthus though occasionally from the ^{outer one}

The cure is performed by lifting up the pterygium with forceps & accurately cutting it away from the surface of the cornea with a pair of curved scissors

An incipient encanthus is a small, soft, red & sometimes livid excrescence growing from the caruncular lacrimalis & neighboring semilunar fold of the conjunctiva

Chapter 17th June 8th 1833

Dropsy of the Eye

When a dropsical habit attends the complaint calomel & hemlock
 a calomel joined with digitalis ~~may be~~ stimulating stimulating &
 mercurial liniments rubbed on the eye brow a course of mercury
 & a blister or issue near the diseased organ may be tried

Chapter 18th

Cancer & extirpation of the Eye

Cancer of the eye mostly begins in the conjunctiva

The peculiar character of the ulceration ~~the~~ fetid quality of the discharge
 the acute lancinating pains & the cartilaginous hardness of the fungus
 sufficiently prove the very serious & incurable nature of the disease
 Cancer & fungus hematodes are the 2 diseases for which the operation
 is most commonly required

Chapter 19 Fungus Hematodes of the Eye

the pupil is dilated has a dark amber or greenish hue instead
 of its natural deep black colour the iris is motionless & the sight
 seriously impaired or even quite lost from the first
 1 of the earliest symptoms, however is a white shining substance
 in posterior part of eye, visible through the pupil in some particular
 positions of the head

Chapter 20th

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Amaurosis

A, Gutta Serena is the name given to a weakness or total loss of sight arising from disease whether affecting the structure or functions of the retina

Amaurosis is divided into organic & functional

(is mostly attended with dilatation & a motionless state or diminished activity of the iris)

Chapter 21st Cataract

Is the term applied to every kind of opacity in the eye situated between the vitreous humour & the iris & causing more or less impediment to vision

When it affects the lens or its capsule it is called a true cataract

Also divided into idiopathic & accidental

In cases of cataract all objects seem to the patients obscured by a thin mist

The opacity is 1st noticed in the centre, seldom towards the edge of the pupil

In its early stage it does not impair the motions of the iris & the eye sight receives assistance from convex glasses

Writers treat of the hard; caseous, gelatinous, or soft; the fluid or milky; & the capsular or membranous cataracts

3 principal methods for the removal of cataracts are practiced viz extraction; couching or depressing; & the breaking of the opaque ^{lens} capsule into fragments which are afterwards absorbed

Diseases of the tongue & Salivary ducts under it

Ranula

Is a tumor arising from a distention of 1 of the salivary ducts under the tongue. The swelling is usually situated on 1 side of frenum of tongue.

It consists of a sac composed of the dilated

Perhaps the excision of a portion of the sac is the shrewdest mode of cure

Division of the Frenum of the Tongue

The best instrument for performing it is a pair of sharp scissors with blunt points

Wounds of the Tongue

They are usually produced by the teeth

Norax's bandage may be used for uniting transverse wounds of tongue

Dangerous enlargements of the tongue

The most effectual treat consists in making 2 longitudinal incisions near the edge of the dorsum of the tongue from 1 to 2 inches in length

Ulcers Indurations & Tumors

Some very obstinate ulcers of the tongue connected with disorder of the digestive organs may be cured by giving small doses of blue pill every night

with occasional purgatives & the compound decoction of sarsaparilla

Such ulcers as originate during violent salivation & most must be frequently washed with a solution of alum

Chapter 23rd

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Diseases of the Tonsils & Uvula

When the tonsils are inflamed the swelling sometimes obstructs deglutition & respiration in a dangerous degree. The most expeditious plan is to scarify the tonsils freely & promote the bleeding with warm gargles, venesection, leeches, calomel, saline purgatives, antimonials & gargles may also be of service. The tonsils are also subject to indolent enlargement = redundant portions should be removed. The operation may be easily done with a pair of scissors.

Extirpation of a part of the Uvula

When uvula is permanently elongated so as to interrupt swallowing & occasion uneasiness in the throat coughing vomiting &c the redundant part of it should be removed with a sharp pair of scissors.

Chapter 24th

Amputation of Lower Jaw Bone

Chapter 25th

Wounds of the Throat & Neck

The Carotid Artery Great jugular vein & 8th pair of nerves lie very near each other — in fact in a common sheath of cellular substance. The superior thyroid artery is most frequently cut in wounds of upper part of throat. Wounds of trachea are either simple or complicated.

Chapter 26th

Foreign Bodies in the Oesophagus

They most frequently lodge about the upper or lower orifice of the ~~Oesophagus~~; seldom in its middle portion

In many instances they are sit in the pharynx Hence it is an important rule ^{always} to press down the tongue & examine the back part of the throat before any thing else is attempted = may be extracted with finger or forceps When the foreign body cannot be extracted ^{whole bone probably} should endeavour to push it down into stomach by means of a

Chapter 27th
of Laryngotomy & bronchotomy

Laryngotomy consists in making a transverse incision through the cricothyroid membrane or in slitting open the thyroid cartilage longitudinally Tracheotomy or bronchotomy is sometimes by making an incision between 2 of the rings of the trachea parallel to them but gen by making a perpendicular division of them

If the extraction of a foreign body be the object Laryngotomy must evidently be the most applicable

When laryngotomy is performed for extraction of foreign bodies a scalpel a director a straight & curved pair of forceps ^{requisite} are

Bronchotomy when a free opening in trachea is requisited & incision may be made in the membrane beginning just below the inferior lobes of the thyroid gland & extending directly downwards about 2 inches. When design is merely to make a passage for the air incision in trachea = $\frac{1}{2}$ inch

Chapter 28th Wry-neck

In this complaint is drawn towards ^{the} shoulder
 The complaint is ^{usually} owing to a defect in the muscles concerned in moving the ^{head}

Chapter 29th Bronchocele

An indolent enlargement of the thyroid gland

Chapter XXX

Wounds of the Chest

Divided into superficial & penetrating

Emphysema is a diffusion of air in the cellular substance

Wounds of the Lungs &c

In wounds of chest we may pronounce with certainty that they penetrate into the sack of the pleura as soon as air is found to issue from the wound when the patient coughs

That the lungs are wounded may be inferred with nearly equal correctness in every case when the patient coughs up blood

In all cases of penetrating wounds of the chest & especially in injuries of the lungs the free use of the lancet is the only thing which can be depended upon in early part of treat

Extravasation of Blood in the thorax

Diagnosis ordinary characters of the symp. are In most instances a wound of the lungs being the source of hemorrhage this occurrence will be indicated by the issue of frothy blood & air from the external wound & by the patient coughing up blood in large quantities

Chapter XXXI

Paracentesis of the Chest

consists in making & opening into cavity of chest for purpose of
give vent to air water matter or blood

The proper instrument is a small bistoury
most prop. place for the opening is between the 5th & 6th ribs
just at that point where the indigitations of the serratus ^{terminates} major anticus
An incision about 2 inches must be made through the integuments
The intercostal muscles must be divided closely to the upper edge of ^{rib} bone

Chapter 32

Removal of a Diseased Breast & tumors in gen.

Chapter 33 Wounds of the Belly

Except when a wound of the belly is large & direct attended with a protrusion of the bowels
or the escape of feces chyle & fetid air & likewise the fact of its having penetrated the cav.
of abdomen is somewhat obscure

Wounds in which the viscera protrude but are uninjured
the sooner it is returned the better

When the protruded intestine is in a state of inflam its immediate
reduction is beyond all dispute the right practice

The reduction having been effected the patient is to be laid upon
his back with his knees drawn up & he must strictly avoid
making any exertion The wound is then to be closed with the
adhesive plaster & the uniting bandages

Cases with injury & protrusion of the viscera 133.

~~There case is altogether~~ In every instance attended with injury & protrusion of a portion of the intestinal canal the displaced part is to be reduced. The rest of the treatment consists in antiphlogistic measures. I should keep the external wound open in order that the feces may find a ready outlet.

Penetrating Wounds attended with injury of the viscera but no Protrusion

A wound of the intestine is indicated by the discharge of blood by ^{external} ~~stitch~~ wounds & sometimes by the discharge of fetid air or intestinal matter from ^{attended with no protrusion of intestine} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~lancet~~ ^{abstinence} & quietude should be our chief dependence. In all cases of penetrating wounds of the abdomen the dressings should be light simple & superficial.

Extravasation

The extravasated matter may be either undigested food chyle, succus pancreaticus feces bile urine blood &c 77

Chapter 34th Psoas Abscess

This signifies a collection of matter which usually forms behind the peritoneum ~~in the~~ cellular substance ^{region of the} surrounding the Psoas muscle. There is a dull uneasiness in the loins.

While the abscess is attended with no external tumor the diagnosis ^{is difficult} ~~is difficult~~.

When the swelling & fluctuation are evident the sooner the matter is discharged the better. In conjunction attempts may be made to promote the absorption of matter - give 2 or 3 t a week 150 of Sulph. Zinc ^{or by} ~~barley~~ ^{the intestine}.

Paracentesis Abdominis

Consist, in making an opening into cav^y of peritoneum for the purpose of discharging the fluid collected there in dropsical cases
The proper instrument for making the opening is a trocar with a cannula through which the fluid can readily escape

It should be introduced about 2 or 3 inches below navel
The abdomen is to be compressed with a bandage or belt during the discharge of fluid & afterwards cov^d with a flannel compress & roller

Chapter 36th Hernia

The omentum & intestines which are loose & unfixed in the cavity of belly are met with in almost every Hernia

Epterocele when intestine alone is contained hernia **epiflocele** when omentum alone when both are included **entero epiflocele**
When any of the contents of the abdomen slip through the abdominal into the groin the case is termed **bubonocoele** or **inguinal hernia**
If when the part descends lower into **scrotum** or **labia pudendorum** the hernia is called **oscheocoele** The name of **femoral** or **cruial** hernia is applied to that which occurs below Poupard's ligament
It is most frequent in women

In common cases the contents of a hernia are always included in a complete membranous pouch which is derived from the peritoneum

In **epiflocele** there is nothing to be felt except a gorgy softness which neither absolutely yields to the touch nor very sensibly resists it In **enterocoele** the tumor is usually more flatulent tense & elastic

A Hernia should always be reduced if possible & the parts kept up with a truss

Symptoms of a Strangulated Hernia

1st symptoms are a tumor in the situation of the rupture attended with pain not only in the part; but all over the belly; sickness & inclination to vomit suppression of stool & some degree of fever

Causes of Hernia

Consist in a loss of equilibrium in the abdominal parietes

Treat of a Strangulated Hernia

The taxis or the reduction of the hernial contents by the hand ought to form the primary object of the surgeon called to an incarcerated hernia. When these attempts fail other auxiliary means should be used as bleeding cathartics clysters cold topical applications the warm bath tobacco smoke or decoction &c

Of hernia with obstruction but not strangulation

It produced by the accumulation of intestinal matter in the protruded portion of the bowels. Treat. Cold applications to the swelling brisk cathartics & laxative clysters are the best means. Attempts at reduction may be frequently repeated. { & tobacco clyster the ^{fastest} best. I should not have recourse to an operation without giving active purgatives

Pubnocele, or Inguinal Hernia

It is by far the most com. variety of hernia { these hernia ^{through canal} which pass out

136. On the side towards the peritoneum the abdominal ring is shut up by the aponeurosis of the internal oblique ^{& transverse} muscles. The passage of the spermatic cord is in a line ^{from} ~~from~~ ^{from} ilium to pubes. The epigastric artery runs near the external side of the abdominal ring.

Operation for Strangulated Prolapsed
Hair should be 1st removed. The incision is to commence about an inch above the ring & unless the tumor be large is to extend freely to lowest part of it.

Mortifications of The Intestine

Hernies of Cecum & Colon

Chapter 37th Hydroceles 3 principal kinds
1st in which the fluid is lodged in the cellular texture of scrotum
another in which it is contained in the tunica vaginalis testis
& a 3^d in which the fluid collects in the spermatic ^{cord}
Hydrocele oedematodes: Is a swelling of the scrotum from a gradual effusion of lymph ^{limpid} fluid in the cellular membrane. It is a softish pale coloured tumour. The most frequent causes do not differ from those concerned in the production of acites & oedema in general. The treat is necessary to remove if possible the cause. When a local disease it is to be treat according to the rules laid down on oedema.

Hydrocele of the Tunica vaginalis
Has generally the appearance of a smooth oblong or pyriform ^{swelling} of ^{of} scrotum.

It is 1st observed only at lower part of scrotum

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When quant. of fluid considerable the testicle cannot be plainly felt being distinguishable only at the upper & back part of tumor
The transparency of the tumor its fluctuation & its freedom from pain may be regarded as the best criterion of this species of hydrocele
Distinguished from hernia by the absence of all impulse in the tumor when the patient coughs the unchanged size of the tumor in all positions of the body & the quiet undisturbed state of the intestinal canal
It is perhaps always quite a local affection

2 Methods of Treat 1st

Palliative Treat consists in puncturing the tumor with a lancet or small trocar for purposes of merely discharging the fluid
Puncture should be made at anterior & lower part of tumor

2nd Radical Cure

It may be not certainly accomplished by letting out the fluid & injecting 2 parts of port wine to 1 of water

Hydrocele of the spermatic cords
Sometimes it is an affection of the whole of the ^{cellular substance of the} spermatic cord

In others the fluid is confined to 1 or more cavities

1st called Hydrocele of the Spermatic cord not a very common complaint unless the disease be very large & troublesome the patient should be content with a suspensory bandage

2nd Encysted Hydrocele of S. Cord most freq. occupies the middle part of the ~~groin~~ cord between the testicle & ~~groin~~ ^{perineal} groin
Infants & young persons are much more subject to this disease than to
It is much less commonly met with than hydrocele of tunica vaginalis
In children the fluid may often be dispersed by aperient medicines & ^{long} ~~some~~ ^{time}

- Hematocoele** signifies a swelling of the scrotum or spermatic cord occasioned by blood. Disease is of 4 kinds
- 2 of which have their seat in tunica vaginalis 1 within the membrane investing the spermatic vessels. & the cellular substance of scrotum
- No 2 first kind, constitute what is usually understood by the term **Hematocoele** which is distinguished from hydrocele by its weight its want of transparency its obscure fluctuation & its having been generally produced by a blow
- 3rd arises from a rupture of a branch of the spermatic vein
- No 2 first cases may gen. be cured by opening the cavity removing the effused blood & applying a poultice
- 3rd gen. caused by great exertions contusions &c attempts must be made to promote the absorption of the extravasated blood by applying the lotions, composed of spirits of wine vinegar & mixture of ammonia
- 4th case if free incision is the best practice ^{when the swelling is} is effective.

Chapter 39th

Diseases of the Testicle, Sarcocoele &c

Sarcocoele is a term applied to every chronic fleshy enlargement of testicle

Of Common Sarcocoele

Its weight is very considerable & it is its nature to remain a great while indolent giving but little pain

Serpyllous Disease of the Testicle

Not attended with so much pain as a scirrhous testicle nor does it produce any unfavourable state of the health

Fungus Hematodes of the testicle

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It by no means infrequent mostly seen in youngish persons under the age of 30. The testicle is ^{sometimes} much enlarged & converted into a uniform pulpy matter in which its ^{entirely lost} natural structure is

Scirrhus Testicle

It is often converted into a hard mass of a brownish colour gen. intersected with membranes. It is attended with great hardness severe pains darting along the spermatic cord to the loins & an unequal knotty feel. Health gen. much impaired.

Fungus of the Testicle

This experience is usually preceded by an enlargement of the testicles in consequence of gonorrhoea a bruise or some species of external violence & small abscess takes place & bursts & from the ulcerated opening the fungus gradually protrudes. It must be removed with a knife.

Hydrocele with diseased Tunica vaginalis liable to be mistaken for sarcocoele. The tunica vaginalis sometimes becomes very much thickened indurated & even cartilaginous ^{its cavity is filled with fluid} at some times that

It is seldom attended with pain while sarcocoele is. It may gen. be cured by an injection into tunica vaginalis.

Sarcomatous Thickening of the Scrotum

also liable to be confounded with sarcocoele. Only mode of relief consists in cutting the diseased scrotum away.

a sense of heaviness heat about the scrotum
appetite is impaired gen. legs & thighs
a thick coat with a red apex & edges

Chapter 40. Castration

In the removal of a diseased testicle the 1st thing is the incision through the integuments. It should commence a little above the place where the operation proposes to divide the spermatic cord & be continued down nearly to the bottom of the scrotum.

2nd Object is to expose & detach the spermatic cord from the surrounding fat & cellular membrane. 3rd Object is the division of the cord.

Last business is to dress the wound. Should heal as much of wound as possible by 1st intention. With this view the edges of the incision are to be brought together either with strips of adhesive plaster alone or with them assisted by 1 or 2 sutures.

Chapter 41. Circocoele & varicocoele

The latter term implies nothing more than a preternatural dilatation of the blood vessels of the scrotum.

Circocoele is a varicose enlargement of the spermatic veins frequently producing great uneasiness & sometimes a wasting of the testicle.

It is attended with a sense of weight in the scrotum & unequal knotty swelling. It begins at lower part of spermatic cord by side of testis. It is more frequently than any other disease mistaken for an omental ruptured. It may be distinguished by the swelling 1st appearing at lower part of scrotum & in some instances the wasted state of the testicle. Origin of disease is ascribed to excessive venery, a severe bruise of the groin anything retarding the flow of blood through the ^{cava} ~~vein~~ ^{veins}. An entire cure can seldom be effected. When the disorder occasions pain, cold astringent lotions should be applied over the testicle & cord.

blood should be repeatedly taken away by means of leeches; the bowels kept gently open the patient placed in a horizontal posture &c In ordinary cases supporting the testicle with a suspensory bandage is all that is necessary to be attended to

Chapter 42 June 10th 1835

Hernia Humeralis or Inflamm Testicle Symptoms

1st sym is gen a soft pulpy fullness of the testicle which is exceedingly ^{tender} The fullness increases to a hard swelling accom with considerable pain Thickening is a common symp & even vomiting A severe pain in the loins is usually attendant on the complaint A bruise may occasion it By far the most frequent cause is irritation in the urethra

Treatment

The patient should be kept perfectly quiet & in a horizontal posture in bed Bleeding nauseating doses of tartar emetic & antimony saline purgative medicines Local applications fomentations & poultices It should be constantly supported by means of a bag truss

Chapter 43^d Of cancer Scroti Chimney-sweep and Cancer or Foot wart

Chapter 44th Gonorrhea, or Clap

When an irritating matter of any kind is applied to urethra of men ^{urethra} meatus urinary in women & changes the natural mucous secretion into a fluid resembling pus the disease is named gonorrhea or clap

142 Stricture & beries are both very frequent causes of what may be termed a gonorrhoea

When the complaint for some time of contamination receives no cure it usually begins about 6, 8, 10 or 12 days afterwards.

1st symp^t is usually a itching at orifice of urethra & a little fullness of the lips of urethra is next observable

The penis & particularly the glans is affected with swelling. The canal becomes narrower. The natural discharge from the urethra is 1st changed from a transparent viscid secretion to a watery whitish pellucid fluid & this becoming grad^{ly} thicker assumes the appearance of pus. Of the power of the matter of Gonorrhoea to communicate the venereal disease

Treatment It has a tendency to get spontaneously well. The complaint in all its forms is at 1st of an inflam^m nature. Linens wet with a cold evaporating lotion should be kept constantly applied to the penis. Bowels should be kept well open by saline purgatives. Live more abstemiously than common. Should take copious draughts of barley water. After a few days astringent injections may be applied. Sulphat. zinc. 5 gr to 4 3/4 water. After inflammatory stage is over balsam of copaliva may be exhibited. Dose a desert spoon full ^{of powder} ^{griv} ^{hard} before breakfast - a 2nd 6 h afterwards & 3rd at bed time. The powder is to be taken in water.

Chapter 45

Gleet - Chordee Sympathetic Buboes Bladder Affected in gonorrhoea

A gleet is essentially diff from gonorrhoea in not being infectious & in consisting of a discharge which is composed of glanules blended with mucus secretion of heart

Stimulating inject may be tried 2gr oxymuriate of mercury dissolved in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz distilled water - At same time patient may take 30 drops balsam ~~three~~ a day

Chordee a curvature at time of ^{erection} of air

Indication is to promote the absorption of coagulated lymph & friction on the part with camphorated mercurial ointment is the best means

Sympathetic Bubo The case is to be treated as a simple phlegmonous inflame

Bladder affected in gonorrhoea
Opiate Clysters, the warm bath, phlebotomy, are the most eligible measures

Chapter 46th Phimosis

A contraction of the ^{opening of the} prepuce ~~that~~ it cannot be drawn back & the glans penis exposed

Natural or Congenital Phimosis

Accidental Phimosis

Great of Natural or Congenital Phimosis

2 modes of operating viz Circumcision & Slitting open the prepuce being itudinally

Method of operating when a phimosis is complicated with adhesions of the prepuce to the glands

Great of Accidental Phimosis

The cases which requires operation are such as are natural & do not amend as the patient becomes an adult such as occur without acute inflame & according to all appearance spontaneously & others which arise from the puckering of the prepuce in consequence of ulcerations

144 Chapter XLVII of Paraphimosis
Paraphimosis that particular case in which the prepuce is drawn
behind the glans penis, where the narrowest part of it produces such
a degree of constriction around the penis &c

Paraphimosis attended with constriction
In treat. the principal indication is to remove the stricture behind
the glans as quickly as possible

Chapter 48 Amputation of the Penis
Should be performed with a single stroke of the knife

Chapter 49th Strictures of the Urethra
A stricture of urethra may be defined to be a preternatural diminution
of a part of ^{the diameter of} that canal.
Strictures of the urethra were divided by Hunter into 3 kinds
1st the true permanent stricture 2nd a mixed case composed
of a permanent stricture & spasm 3rd the true spasmodic stricture
The urethra loses the power of altering its diameter

Most frequent situations of strictures
The 2 parts of urethra which are naturally the most narrow are found
also to be those most liable to stricture In fact strictures occur
most commonly just behind the bulb of urethra = distance from external
orifice being 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 in. The sit. next in order of frequency is about
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches from orifice of gland

Symptoms of Stricture
1st sym is the stream of water becoming smaller In some instances
the water is voided only by drops

Permanent strictures are gen. attended with a discharge of 145
matter, or a gleet

The spasmodic contraction is indicated by the urine not passing
in a stream & by the extreme difficulty of now introducing a small bougie
which in the relaxed state of the canal met with no resistance 26

Causes of Strictures John Wiley

Gonorrhoea is the frequent cause of strictures

June 11th 1835

The Stone is sometimes a cause of stricture They have arisen
from the application of external violence to the perineum; from the
irritation of the membrane of the urethra from blisters & from the irritation
of a diseased prostate gland

Treatment of Strictures

1st object is to ascertain the precise situation of the stricture ^(of the urethra) nearest the tip of
= common bougie

Method of using common bougie

It acts by producing a mechanical dilatation of stricture. best time
for wearing bougies is when the patient is in bed in morning & this
may be done every day every other day or ev^{ry} 3rd day. Bougie should
be gradually increased in size

Treat. of strictures with elastic gum catheters & bougies dilatation

It is the mildest plane of treat. The cure is effected on the principle of
The elastic ^{gum} catheter may be worn several days together if judiciously ^{advised}

Chapter 50th

Fistula in Perineo & Extravasations of urine

Fistula in perineo is an opening between urethra & external surface
strictures ^{sometimes} cause the opening

140 When the effused urine forms only a circumscribed tumor
an incision may be made into swelling & an elastic gum catheter
introduced & worn. When stricture is the cause & attempt
should be made to introduce & catheter through whole length of urethra
& every thing calculated to ~~diminish the inflammation~~ should be put in practice
Proper incisions for the discharge of urine emollient poultices & fomentations
bleeding & exposing the parts to the steam of hot water are especially proper.

Chapter 51 Retention of Urine

Sympt either no urine has been discharged for a more or less considerable
time, or what comes away is voided by drops or in inconsiderable
quantities at a time. There is a strong & uneasy desire to make water.
Most certain symptoms are 1st the swelling formed by the distended
bladder above the pubes & in the rectum or vagina &c
In every retention of urine 2 chief indications present themselves
1st is to procure a timely evacuation of that fluid 2nd is to obviate
the causes which hinder its expulsion

Retention from Paralysis of bladder

Distinguished by the facility with which the catheter is introduced
Most frequently produced by an unusual distention of the bladder.

2 indications 1st is to draw off the fluid distending the bladder

2nd is to restore the natural contractile power

is to be treated with tincture of Cantharides internally blisters on
sacrum cold bathing &c

Catheter

Some of these are inflexible being generally
composed of silver while others are both flexible & elastic
The common inflexible catheter is a silver tube

An elastic gum catheter has the advantage of being less irritating ^{to urethra} &c when inflammation is present the introduction will often be facilitated by venesection & the warm bath

Inflammatory & Spasmodic Retention of Urine
Inflamm. occasioning this complaint is frequently sit about neck of bladder in the urethra or adjacent parts. The diff. in voiding the urine is to be attributed partly to the spasmodic affection of the urinary passage itself partly to the action & resistance made by the sphincter & muscles in perineum & partly to the swelling arising from the inflamm. - Both antiphlogistic & antispasmodic remedies are principally indicated

The inflamm. causing retention may arise from various circumstances; violent fits of the stone, very bad piles, the use of stim. acretic medicines especially cantharides &c. But the most frequent exciting cause of the spasmodic or inflamm. retention of urine is the irritation produced by strictures & virulent gonorrhoea. The most powerful means for relief are copious venesection the application of leeches to perineum opium by mouth & in clysters the warm bath to be continued in form of enema &c

If these measures fail the catheter is to be used.

Chapter 52 Puncturing the Bladder

It may be punctured either in the perineum ^{the rectum} above the os pubis or through the urethra. In some cases it is best to open the urethra in the perineum should open it behind the stricture

of the Puncture above the pubis

Puncture through the rectum

A curved trocar with its point drawn within the canula is to be introduced. The operation is so easy, safe & free from severity that it merits a general

Incontinence of Urine

An inability to retain the urine is of 3 kinds in 1st the water continually dribbles away without any inclination to void it or any sensation of its being voided. In these instances the patient can hold his urine only in a certain degree. 2nd kind occurs when patient is ^{asleep} 3rd kind depends on a weakness or total paralysis of sphincter muscle of bladder. When complaint is local tonics & astringents are indicated. The principal remedies are cold bathing bark blisters spermin tinctura cantharidum shower bath electricity &c. 2nd species is of spasmodic nature & can depend on some irritation operating on bladder. Hence the indication is to find out the irritation & if possible remove it. Hemorrhoidal complaints suppressed menses a stone in bladder a fistula in ano &c may cause this affection. When the ^{partic} complaint cannot be discovered - opium warm bath ^{tetranyx} foment.

Chapter 54 Imperforate vagina

Operation very simple } Divide the mem. by a longitudinal incision from place just below the meatus urinarius downwards

Chapter 55 Imperforate Anus

Chapter 56 Fistula In Ano

The term is applied to every abscess in the vicinity of the anus. When quite a local disease it is said generally to arise from obstinate costiveness. Severe diarrhoea accompanied with tenesmus & great ^{irregular} determination of blood to the rectum has also been known to bring on the

According to Sir Astley Cooper the most common cause 149
is disease of liver. When the inflam. is phlegmonous the thinner the
skin is suffered to become before the abscess is opened the better. If the patient
be of a full sanguine constitution, leeches, & mild purgatives are pref. in the
^{early stage}

Chapter 57 Polypus of the uterus.

Polypus of the uterus are of 3 kinds in respect of situation. They either
grow from the fundus inside of cervix or from lower edge of os uteri
1st most frequent } last most uncommon. They are gen. of a
pyriform or roundish shape with a thin pedicle & are almost invariably
of that species denominated fleshy. As it increases it expands the
uteri & at length protrudes into vagina.

Polypus growing from inside of cervix or from margin of os uteri
soon protrude into vagina & produce similar complaints to other variety,
except. frequent & profuse bleedings.

Ligature is the most proper means of extirpating uterine polypus.
The most convenient mode of applying the ligature is by means of 2 silver
curved forceps.

Of Inflammation Within the abdomen after the operation
On the occurrence of any tenderness pain & tension over the abdomen
with great restlessness, thirst, heat of skin & a small quick pulse = ^{venesection} = copious
Much benefit will also be derived from warm bath fomentations blisters
the exhibition of oleum — ricini & emolient clysters

Chapter 58 Spina Bifida

Hydro-rachitis is a swelling situated on spine of infants.
It is filled with a limpid fluid & arises from a imperfection of the bones
& a protrusion of the membranes lining of spinal canal. +

Chapter 58th Lithotomy

A stone in bladder is usually attended with following symptoms; frequent inclination to make water; acute pains in glans penis & extrem of urethra relieved by pressure of parts & pinching & drawing the prepuce in bladder. When the last drops of urine are coming away a violent spasmodic pain is felt distinguished from an enlarged prostate gland by the motion of a coach or horse which increases the grievance but does not in enlarged prostate of sounding or searching for the stone operation

+ Spina Bifida

The swelling is soft & gradually diminishes or even quite disappears on pressure. The swelling consists of a sac filled with an aqueous fluid.

Chapter 59th Amputation

A little of the flesh should be cut away as possible but the more bone is removed the better.

Amputation of Thigh

should be amputated as low as disease will allow.

Tourniquets 1st thing is the application of tourniquets.

The pad should be placed exactly over the femoral artery.

1st Incision

The operator is to stand on right side of patient. An assistant firmly grasping the thigh with both hands is to draw up the skin & muscles with some force while the makes a circular incision as quickly as possible through the integuments.

Of dividing the muscles

The oblique division of the muscles was suggested by Hanson. The cutting of the loose muscles 1st & the fixed ones afterwards was proposed by Louis.

Use of the retractor
of scraping the Bone
of the manner of Sawing the Bone
of stopping the Hemorrhage

after removal of limb the femoral artery is to be taken hold of ^{with a pair of forceps} and tied without including the accompanying branches of the anterior crural nerve.
The smaller arteries are usually taken up with a tenaculum

Of dressing the stump

The skin & muscles are now to be placed over the bone in such a direction that the wound may appear only as a line across the face of the stump with the angles at each side from which points the ligatures are to be left out as their ^{angle direct} proximity to the skin is supported in this position by ^{long} strips of adhesive plaster applied from below upwards across the face of stump. Over ^{these} the ends of the ligatures it is best to place some pieces of lint spread with the unguent. sperme. cet. These may be supported by 2 cross bandages & a common binder ^{which} applied in a spiral way around the limb from ^{ward} from above down. Should not be removed before 3rd day

Of Amputation of Thigh

Amputation below the Knee

The incision ^{through} in the integuments should be made sufficiently low to enable the surgeon to saw the bones about 6 in below the lower part of patella. The tourniquet should be applied to femoral artery $\frac{2}{3}$ of way down the thigh. Having made a circular division of the integuments must dissect up skin enough so as to cover the end of the only 3 principal arteries require ligatures viz anterior & posterior tibial & the peroneal arteries

Amputation of Arm

Amputation is to be performed in a very similar manner to the same operation on thigh

Amputation of fore arm It is to be amputated as low as the case will allow. The tourniquet is to be applied a little above the condyles of the humerus, with its back on the brachial artery. After the amputating knife has been carried round the limb, the skin is to be detached from the fascia a little way upwards. The muscles are then to be divided obliquely upwards with a common ^{knife} ^{arteries}. In gen. only 4 vessels require ligatures viz radial, ulnar & 2 interosseous.

Amputation at the Shoulder Joint

Amputation of the Fingers & toes

The operation may be done in various ways

Chapter 61 Paronychia or Whitlow

It is a very painful inflammation at the extremity of 1 of the fingers or at the root or sides of the nail. 4 kinds 1st is situated under the cuticle near the root or side of the nail the 2nd in the cellular membrane under the cutis. The 3rd in the sheath of the flexor tendons & the 4th between the periosteum & bone. Whitlows frequently originate from external causes as bruises pricks of knivellles the lodgment of thorns or bits of broken glass &c. Most com. takes place without any manifest cause. great pain often felt in tearing self dirty in violent cases. almost everything thrust into stomach is rejected. pus is frequent & small abscesses in the neighborhood of the joint.

Chapter 63 Particular Fractures

Fractures of the os nasi Falls or blows on the face are the usual cause of the accident. The displaced portions of these bones are to be raised or depressed to their proper level by introducing a small probe or female catheter up the nostril.

Fractures of the lower jaw bone

When the fracture is not displaced the surgeon need only adapt some paste board wet & softened with vinegar to outside of jaw both along its sides & under its basis. A bandage with 4 tails is to be applied over it.

Fracture of the Clavicle

Symptoms are pain at injured part impossibility of raising the hand to the head, the hanging of the arm close to side, rotated inward, the fall of the shoulder & the tendency of the head towards the injured part. The patient supporting the weight of the arm with his other hand. The projection of the internal fragment upwards & backward. In treat the indications are to keep the shoulder elevated inclined away from the trunk & at same time drawn backward.

Fractures of Scapula

When acromion is broken The external frag. is drawn downwards by the weight of the arm through the medium of deltoid muscle. Distance between sternal ends of clavicle & extrem. of shoulder is diminished. A crepitus is manifest when head of humerus is pushed upwards & rotated. Great consists in keeping humerus close to side, raised in a line parallel to its axis. Between the arm and side a cushion thicker below than above should be applied.

154 Fracture of neck of scapula is very liable to be mistaken for dislocation. The nature of the case may be known by the facility of replacing the part. Their immediate decent again when left to themselves & the crepitus felt on touching the coracoid process & rotating the humerus.

Fractures of the sternum

Fractures of the ribs

Surgeon should put his hand on the part of the chest where a prickling pain is complained of or where the blow has been received & then the patient should be desired to cough in which action the ribs undergo a sudden motion & a crepitus is rendered perceptible. In treat principal indication is to render the injured bone or bones as motionless as possible.

Fractures of The Humerus

{ actual

The fractures just below the tubercles. The upper fragment is drawn. Fractures of upper part of bone should be carefully discriminated from dislocations. When fractured the head of the bone still remains in the glenoid cavity but the shaft sinks into axilla. In luxation a hollow may always be felt under the acromion. A crepitus also occurs in dislocation.

Fractures of head & neck of humerus

Treat a roller 1st applied from elbow to shoulder then a splint is to be placed on external side of humerus & a wedge shaped cushion on its inner side. By contin. the application of the rest of the roller downwards the apparatus is fixed. The fore arm is to be supported in a sling.

Fractures of fore Arm

Radius much more frequently broken than ulna. Fracture is ^{gen} at wrist or about middle of fore arm. When radius breaks it is mostly from a fall on the hand.

All the bones are in a state of excitability but not so much

but when the ulna alone suffers or both are fractured together it is genl 55
in consequence of violence applied directly to fore arm
The fractures of fore arm are genl displaced 397

Treat; the elbow is to be bent & the hand put in a mid state between pronation
& supination After reduction a piece of soap plaster is to be applied
& over it a slack roller Only 2 splints are necessary. 1 on inside & other
on outside of fore arm

Fracture of olecranon genl broken by falls or
blows on elbow

Fractures of the metacarpal bones & fingers
Treat; the essential object is to keep the adjacent joints perfectly motionless

Fractures of thigh Bone

A fracture of shaft is attended with considerable pain in sit of injury; sudden
incapacity to move the limb. a crepitous deformity in regard to length
breadth & direction of limb

Treatment

Fractures of upper parts of thigh Bone

Divide into 3 kinds 1st that in which fracture happens through neck of bone
entirely within capsular ligament 2nd fracture on outside of ligament

Through neck of bone at its junction with trochanter major the trochanter
being split 3rd fracture through trochanter m. beyond point of union

Peregrine the best apparatus ever invented for fractures of the neck of thigh bone
is that suggested by Hagedorn

Fractures of Scapula

are genl transverse in 10 to 15% of cases
progress of many diseases the scapula becomes
occasionally met with at age six & all children but in 11
frequently in 12 years

156 Fractures of the leg

When the 2 bones are broken the solutions of continuity are sometimes parallel sometimes at different heights. Cases in which the 2 bones are broken are frequently the consequence ^{of falls} upon the feet

Chapter 64 Particular Dislocations

Dislocation of Lower Jaw

In treat there are 2 indications viz to reduce the bone & keep it reduced

Dislocation of the Clavicle

Fractures much more common than dislocations

most frequently dislocated at sternal end & clavicle is usually thrown forwards some times backwards. Dislocation of scapular end is always upwards

Dislocations of the Shoulder No bone in body is so frequently displaced as the humerus. Most frequently dislocated downwards into axilla. The capsular ligament is extensively torn.

Dislocation most in frequency is where it breaks through the internal portion of the capsular ligament & passes forwards immediately under the great pectoral muscle where it lies below the middle of clavicle = dislocations inwards. The arm is somewhat shortened. The flatness of the shoulder & the depression formed by the glenoid cavity are very obvious. Head of humerus can be felt under clavicle.

Dislocations of the Elbow

Most frequent kind of dislocation at elbow is ^{upper} where head of radius ^{& radius} ^{reduced} is displaced backwards. When proper extension is made recent dislocations of elbow are easily

Dislocations of the metacarpal bone of the thumb from the trapezium. It may be dislocated either backwards, inwards, or outwards. When dislocated backwards, assistant pulls the thumb another fixes the hand the surgeon with both his thumbs presses

Dislocations of Thigh bone at Hip 4 kinds

In 1st the head of bone is thrown upon obturator foramen In 2nd into upper part of groin upon os pubis 3rd upon dorsum of ilium In 4th upon sacro ischiatic notch

Obstetrics

June 26th

Chapter 5th Of conception = the successful application of the male ^{semen} to whatever is furnished by the female for the continuation or propagation of the species

Chapter 6th Of the changes produced by conception
After successful coition & ovum is perceived to increase in size
The membrana decidua is spread over the whole of the internal surface of the body & fundus of the uterus but does not dip into its neck
serves as a bond of union between the ovum & uterus {decidua reflexa
The ~~inner~~ layer is turned down & covers the chorion & is called the

Section 1st The Membranes Inner membrane of ~~ovum~~ is called amnion & the outer one chorion

At 1st these membranes are not in immediate contact with each other
Amnion is thin ^{transparent} smooth & destitute of vessels discoverable by the eye
Chorion is also a thin pretty transparent membrane

It adheres very firmly to the placenta & gives a covering to all its ^{internal} vessels
It unites itself to the uterus by means of the decidua

158. Sect 2nd - The Placenta - ~~is that~~ vascular mass by which the circulation is maintained between the mother & child & by which the latter is nourished

The internal surface is covered by the chorion & amnion
umbilical cord consists of 2 arteries & a vein } ^{is the fetus} the vein conveying the blood
The arteries are continuations of the iliacs of the fetus

Sect 3rd Foetal circulation

5 striking peculiarities in sanguiferous system of the fetus

1st vena umbilicalis 2nd ductus venosus 3rd foramen ovale
4th the ductus arteriosus 5th arteria umbilicales

1st arises by very fine branches in placenta

2nd Ductus venosus arises from the left branch of the sinus of the vena portarum & empties into left hepatic vein near the junction of the latter with the ascending vena

Section 4 Of the changes which take place in the Uterus from impregnation No sooner is a vesicle fecundated than the uterus has more than its usual quant of blood sent to it & this increases with the progress of gestation

Chapter 7th Of the Developments of the Fetus

At 30 days it has the size of a barley corn = length 8 to 5 lines

At 6 or 7 weeks its length is almost 10 lines = equal in size to a small bee At 2 months length 2 inches weight $2\frac{3}{4}$

3rd month $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long = weight 2 or $3\frac{3}{4}$

4th month = length 5 to 6 inches weight 4 to 5 oz

During 5th month motions of fetus are felt by mother 159
= length 7 to 9 inches weight 9 or 10 lb

Chapter 9th Of the Displacements of the Uterus

Sect 1 - of prolapsus from pregnancy

When interference is required the application of a proper pessary is all that is required

Section 2 Retroversion of the uterus

is that displacement in which the fundus is precipitated backwards

It may take place as well in its unimpregnated as in its impregnated state
- latter is by far the most common - usually takes place between 2nd & 3rd month

Symptoms When suddenly induced the symptoms are usually violent & alarming
- such as & immediate interruption to the flow of urine or permitting it to pass with great diff. or to the passage of the feces alternate pains

It will be proper to ascertain by the touch the situation of the uterus

In the antiversions the fundus is thrown forwards & downwards of rare occurrence

Sect 3 Of the obliquities of the Uterus

obliquities of uterus may be divided into 3 kinds 1st right-lateral obliquity 2nd the anterior obliquity 3rd left-lateral obliquity

Should support the body & fundus as much as may be by a proper bandage or dress In right lateral obliquity placing patient upon her left will very frequently be all that is required

Chapter 10

Of the Term of Utero-Gestation

Chapter 12th Of Labour

Section 1st - 1. of Rigors &c

It is a very usual thing especially with nervous women to be seized with rigors of more or less severity in the very commencement of the silent preparations for or during the more evident progress of the labour.

They require no attention

Section 2 - 2. Frequent inclination to make water ^{Tenesmus} &c

If the inclination to make water cannot be obeyed & it amounts to a retention

the catheter should be introduced

Section 3 - 3. Affections of the uterine system in Particular

most of them always occur in every healthy labour

- a. The subsiding of the abdominal tumor - favourable circumstance
- b. Secretion of mucus It almost always takes place even before other symp declare labour to be at hand
- c. - of the dilatation of the os Uteri

Chapter 13th The manner in which the os Uteri ^{is opened}

Chapter 14th Conduct During Labour

Cautions upon the score of decency

1st Let all communications to the patient of a delicate nature be conducted through the medium of a 3^d person the nurse when present

Section 1st - Of necessary duties towards Child 131
1st great object after the delivery of child is to establish respiration -

Section 2nd - The unassisted delivery of the Placenta
After child is sep. from mother it is to be given to nurse & removed from
bed side - next duty is to deliver placenta -

Section 3rd of Pitting to Bed = removal from 1 part of bed ^{to another}
consists 1st in entire removal of all the wet things that may be about the woman
& substituting dry ones 2nd her being moved into the place in which she is
permanently to be 3rd in the application of a bandage over the abdomen

Section 4 - Of After-pains

Almost every woman with the exception perhaps of the 1st child is tormented
with what are termed after-pains. These pains are produced by the renewal
of the alternate contractions of the uterus in consequence of coagula forming
from time to time within its cavity

I generally prescribe camphor for relief of pains - 10 gr ev. h or 2
finely powdered mixed in a little syrup of any kind

It has a decided advantage over opium

Section 5 - The Regimen During the Month

I direct she should have a gruel of oat meal tapioca sago panada
mush & milk rice & milk tea coffee or very thin chocolate
I permit the use of toast water barley water molasses & water
or balm tea as common drinks. This diet is to be observed strict
until ^{after} 5th day; or until the milk has after this time all things
being right she may be allowed a little chicken water beef-tea or
vegetable soup may follow until about 10th day

162 The child should be put to the breast as soon as the mother is well arrested from the fatigue of labour
room should be constantly ventilated

she should have a plentiful change of clothes that the lochia may not become offensive & after $\frac{1}{2}$ day permitted to wash the parts with warm ^{water}
on 3^d day if bowels have not been previously opened should take some mild purgative } castor oil

Section 6 - of the lochia - The discharges which take place from the uterus after delivery - They proceed from extrinities of vessels exposed by separation of placenta

a - Lochia, Excessive

The excess must necessarily result from a want of due contraction in uterus when kept up by a petriole state of the system - Should take away a few oz of blood & opening the bowels freely with any of neutral salts by confining the patient to a vegetable or milk diet by placing the patient upon a mattress & by ordering the parts to be bathed with ~~the~~ ^{of acetate} water
Next may give after to 2 gr. ^{of acetate} every 3 or 4 h
Should the complaint not yield to this plan may inject acetate of Lead & water into vagina

Section 7 - of the attentions necessary to Child

a - of washing the child When the cord has been incorporated with the tenacious mucous substance it may be removed with strong warm soap ^{suds & flannel}

Next thing to be attended to is

b - ~~the~~ Dressing of child & navel

c - purging of the meconium &c

a little molasses & warm water given sufficient

d - of the Retention of urine

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Sect 8th - of food for Child

Chapter 15th of Natural or unassisted labour
Baudelouque consid. w. labour natural in which the woman might be delivered without help. & makes such consist of 4 principal presentations viz
1st head 2nd breech 3rd feet 4th knees

Chapter 16 of the Presentations of head
Divided into 6 varieties

Sect 1 - of 1st Presentation & its Mechanism

The posterior fontanelle places itself behind the left acclabulum

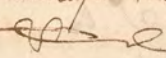
Part 2nd of Labour, in which the child presents the vertex but rendered diff. a preternatural

Chapter 17th Causes of Preternatural labours 235
one of the most common accidents is

Sect 1 - 1. Flooding It may take place after labour has commenced under 2 diff. conditions viz the os uteri 1st where it is but partially dilated but rigid } 2nd where it is dilated or easily dilatable
Should not think of immediate delivery 236 We should proceed to turning provided the rupturing of the membranes have not abated the discharge

164 Section 2 - 2 Convulsions

Section 3 - 3 Syncope

When this condition of the system does not interrupt the progress of the labour turning need not be resorted to 

Section 4 - 4 Hernia When they become strangulated in consequence of excessive force of labour we are obliged to deliver by turning

Section 5 - 5 Obliquity of the Uterus

I have but once found it necessary to turn for this cause - Levers

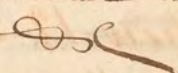
Section 6 Partial Contractions of the Uterus

By these we are to understand the contractions of the external or inferior edge of the mouth of the uterus as well as that portion which in the unimpregnated state constitutes the internal edge or orifice of this organ round the neck of child so as to prevent descent of shoulders

They may be ascertained by passing the hand beyond the head of the child
management Should bleed to fainting if this does not succeed turning or forceps must be resorted to

Section 7 - 7 Compound Pregnancy

Section 8 - 8 Prolapsus of the Umbilical cord &c

Turning may sometimes be had recourse to 

Section 10 - 10 Of the bad position of the head Though the vertex may present

a - Bad Position of The Vertex

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When the difficulty to deliver depends exclusively upon position we have nothing to do but to change it to remedy the evil

b - Chin Departing too early from breast

Known at the beginning of labour by the anterior fontanelle being found in centre of pelvis

The indication is to restore the chin to the breast

c - Cases in which the face presents

The indication in these labours if it is determined to interfere with them is to bring down the vertex & place the chin upon the breast

It is sometimes necessary to turn at other times it may become necessary to use the forceps or vectis &c

d. Presentations of the head accompanied by the Hand ^{with} the Glans

When the head ^{with} ~~accompanied~~ ^{by} the hand should be prevented from descending with it. It sometimes becomes necessary deliver by the forceps.

Section XI - 11. Exhaustion

This situation of uterus may arise from very diff causes & req. very diff modes of ^{treat}
1st over distention from an excess of liquor amnii. This appearance of weakness may also arise from an engorgement of this organ = relieved only by bloodletting from other parts

Section 12 - 12 Hemorrhage from the Uterus

If the only chance for the woman is delivery we should proceed to it without farther loss of time

Chapter 18 Rules for Conducting a preterm labour
where the hands alone are sufficient to terminate it & will
enable the woman to deliver herself

Section 1 - Position of the Woman for Turning & the general
mode of operating I direct the woman to be placed upon her
back

Chapter 19 The mode of operating in each
particular case of head presentation

Section 1st - First Presentation

Section 4 - 4th & 5th presentations.

Part 3rd Where it is necessary to use instruments
which do no hurt to mother or child

Chapter 20th Of the Forceps

Gen. rules for their use

- a - Those which regard the position of the woman
she should be placed upon her back
- b - The condition of the uterus & soft parts
The forceps should never be employed whatever may be the emergency before the
os uteri is sufficiently dilated or readily dilatable & the membranes ruptured
- c - Application & mode of action of the forceps
They should be applied ^{so as to embrace the head} in the direction of the oblique diameter
Forceps have 2 modes of action: a That of compression in 1st instance.
b. & that of traction & compression in 2nd

a - of compression The head will bear with safety 16%
but a moderate diminution of its bulk by the compressing force of the forceps

b. Compression & traction

d. mode of acting after the application Recapitulation = 2%

Section 3 Gen. Observations upon the Forceps

Chapter 21 Of the specific Application of the forceps

Chapter 22 Gen. remarks upon the use of the forceps when
the head is above the superior strait When necessity obliges us to deliver
when head is at superior strait it is much better to have recourse to turning

Chapter 23 Of the Locked or Impacted Head 3087

Seet. 1 - Of the causes, signs, & accidents of the Locked Head

Section 2 - Indications in the Locked Head

Principal Indication is delivery of C1 - 1

This is to be effected by the forceps & in preference to any other means
so long as the child is living

Section 3rd Method of using the Forceps in the Locked Head

Chapter 24th Of the Use of the forceps in Face presentations

Chapter 25 Presentations of the Breech
are next in order of frequency. May be considered with great
propriety as a variety of natural labour since the woman most frequently
is able to relieve her self.

Section 1st - Species of Breech Presentations 2nd - a Mechanism of 1st Presentation

Chapter 26th Causes which may render Presentations
of the breech preternatural

a. First degree of Advancements

Any accident threatening or endangering the life of the mother may,
a, attack her in the very commencement of labour & where the child is
still at the superior strait. We must without hesitation
introduce the hand & bring down the feet & deliver.

b. Second Degree of Advancements

That is when breech is pretty low in pelvis but still included in the
In this case ~~it is necessary to~~ turn it ~~becomes necessary to deliver by~~ ^{it is necessary to} ^{turn it} ^{becomes necessary to deliver by} ^{the forceps}

c. Third degree of advancement

In this case we must assist the passage of the breech by acting 1st with
the fingers 2nd by the fillet 3rd by the blunt hook or hooks

Section 1st - 1 Position of Child

Chapter 27 The use of the forceps when the body of the child
is delivered & the head retained

Section 1 Cases proper for the forceps 169

use confined to 2 situations of the head, & those at inferior straight
a. First when the vertex is behind symphysis of the pubes & the face
resting on the face of the perineum — b. The second when the
forehead is behind the symphysis & the vertex lying towards the hollow of ^{sacrum}

Chapter 28th Of the Presentations of the feet are
next in order of frequency They are with propriety self
ranked among the natural labours because the woman is enabled to deliver her

Presentations of the feet are divided into 4 species

Section 1 - Species of feet Presentations

— 2 - Preternatural labours in which the child

Presents the Feet

Section 3 Mode of acting in the 1st & 2nd presentations
of the feet 153

Chapter 30th Of tedious Labour

The causes of tedious Labour have been divided into constitutional & local
The general constitutional causes appear to consist almost exclusively in passions or emotions of the mind

Local causes — 335

= Section 1. - Of the want of contractile force

It may arise from some original defect of the uterine fibre
or it may follow the over action of this organ

Section 2 Of Rigidity &c of soft parts as a cause of tedious
& preternatural Labour

Section 4th where opened to the same extent but 171

So

Section 5th Where fully dilated In this case all objection is removed to the operation of turning so far as any mechanical injury to the uterus is to be feared

Plan of relief to be pursued in placental presentations when they happen at or near the 6th month = nature will almost always effect the expulsion of the ovum without the manual interference of the accoucheur - for the most part then in such cases our attention should be directed to the diminution of the hemorrhage by such palliatives as we have constantly in aid. Among these the temporary stasis for most

When woman is further advanced say at 7th month artificially delivery may most easily be effected

Methods of effecting the delivery when it is judged proper to perform it

Woman should be placed upon her back if possible

6. Causes of uterine Inertia Section 6 - 116

Section 7. - 7 Of hemorrhage before the placenta is expelled

a. 1 - Where there is a partial separation of the Placenta but the uterus enjoying some tonic power. This is the most simple case of flooding that can occur it never requires any other management than frictions upon the abdomen

b. 2 - Where there is a partial separation but the uterus possessing very little or no tonic power

By frictions upon the abdomen of the greatest reliance

172 Chapter 36th Of Preternatural Labours

Consist of all such as shall not present either the head, the breech the feet, or the knees

They are all to be treated by turning

Chapter 37th Of the Presentation of the arm & shoulder

Shoulder may present in 4 diff. ways at the superior straight

But these positions become very diff. to distinguish unless the arm be down at the same time 507

The Indication is bring down the feet & Deliver
When fever attends it necessary to bleed to produce relaxation of uterus

Seet 2. Of the situation of the arm & shoulder within the Pelvis

The arm to the very shoulder may be protruded through the os externum & the shoulder itself so impacted & the contractions of the uterus so firm as to render it impossible to turn with any prospect ^{success} to the child a safety to mother. Our conduct must be regulated altogether by the condition of the child & this will be either living or dead

a. manner of acting if the child be living

The choice of means will lie between turning ^{almost the only alternative} & waiting for the

spontaneous evolution of the child Patient should be liberally

bled before attempt to turn

The only other source is

b. of spontaneous Evolution

very rarely takes place

Mode of acting if the child be dead 179
should it be impracticable to turn we must attempt the delivery of the
child by the use of instruments Instruments necessary are Scissors
& crochets or simply the blunt hook

Part 4th on deliveries performed by Cutting Instruments Applied either to the child or Mother

Chapter 40th 1. Deformity of pelvis Resources of art under deformities of pelvis are =

Section 1 - a. Of turning in a deformed pelvis as a means
of saving the child's life
Should the deformity leave less than 3 inches in antero posterior diameter
of the superior we need scarcely look to this operation for success as ^{regard the child}

Section 2 - b. Of the Forceps in a deformed pelvis
In a pelvis where the opening of the superior strait in its small
diameter will give 3 inches these instruments have been used with ^{success}

Section 3 - c. Cephalotomy
Every woman who has less than 3 inches in the small diameter of the superior
strait must die or be delivered by the crochets by the Caesarian
operation or the Section of the perineum if at the full period of utero
gestation
Grove Talbot Shannon Tyne Waller
Dean Bishop Day Johnson Leibs Dr. Hall Harris
McCormont Duffe Carter Crinshaw Hammon

mind becomes restless as the other powers become
 affected, when it occurs it is to be considered as an important
 diarrhoeal symptom. In these cases the case is not
 absolutely desperate

Pneumonitis Acute & Chronic

Acute generally comes on with a smart typhoid fever
 accompanied with pain in some part of chest - it is sharp & in-
 creased on coughing. Respiration is hurried & hurried at times
 with a sense of anxiety, what peculiar pattern is faint little
 inclined to enlarge in speaking. Respiration increases in
 difficulty so that the patient is unable to lie down.
 Face is pale & eyes suffused at 1st aff. at this early
 expectoration is bloody - the expectoration is of a uniform
 red color - most striking symptom. In advanced
 stages expectoration is mixed with blood. Pulse is
 excited - it is frequent, hard, tense, Thirst is not
 there is complete anorexia, thirst. Blood is
 uniformly clotted & purp. delirium occurring is an
 unfavorable circumstance. Pulse points indicate a result
 after a bad man of symptoms.

Hæmorrhages result from a separation of coagulating
 when it involves both lungs the case is rapid.

It may terminate in supuration.

Adenitis or inflammation

Occurs it may occur at any period of life but more
 frequently at 1st puberty to age of 45. Likely occurring in
 those forms of colds & inhalations of irritating
 matter in cold & winter months. It is
 never fatal but may be prevented.

~~Albucium~~

7th 1835 (Wed. May)

Root of dried squill

Colobium autumnale. It is an astringent
bitter plant. It is one of most active articles of materia medica.
It is a substance which acts upon the bowels.

1/3 rad in pint cherry wine

Veratrum sabidella brought from the plains of Mexico.

Veratrum is a fine white powder.

It is soluble in water also. Dose 1/2 gr

It excites the spirits, improves the action of the heart upon
the blood. It produces diuresis.

Unguentum. Troch. Lids 2 gr. veratrum rubed

up with an oil of cedar & rubbed upon the surface produces a purgative

Unguentum. Troch. Lids 2 gr. veratrum rubed

Unguentum. Troch. Lids 2 gr. veratrum rubed

Unguentum. Troch. Lids 2 gr. veratrum rubed

Phlegmatis of men finding

Chryngitis under 2 distinct

1. It appears in the throat and it can

be adult. diff. in some particulars varying

to diff. degrees of severity. diff. also the way to

Cult. It most freq. in autumn & spring

It most freq. occurs in night

It has been used in the treatment of

...is almost purely ...
...comes on gradually

...face is flushed ...
...dies from 2nd to 5th day

...Inflammation confined
to larynx ...
It is again subdivided into 3 stages

1st stage ... so long as no symptoms is seen

2nd stage ... fever has a period

3rd stage ... place upon
mucous membrane

4th stage ... cough ...
difficult to breathe

5th stage ... all former symptoms existing
more violent ... fever

6th stage ... respiration ...
stridulous with a ... of the patient

... is a strongly marked

... is a strongly marked

